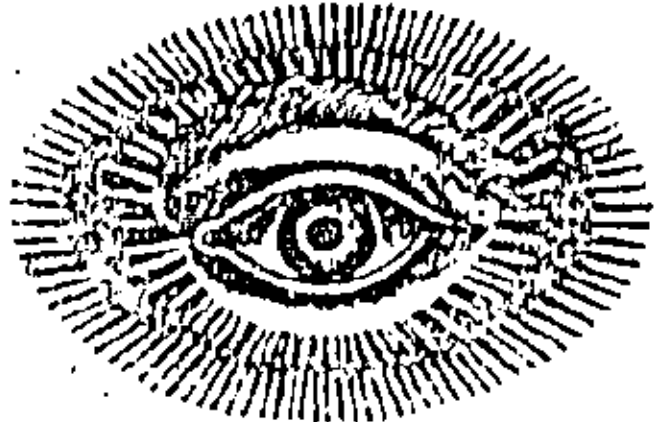


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THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1927.

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JAPAN WILL HOLD HANKOW.

HEAVY BARRICADES ROUND CONCESSION.

REFUSAL TO BE TRAPPED INTO SURRENDER.

SHANGHAI UNION CLOSED.

The determination of the Japanese to hold their Concession at Hankow is told in a message to-day from the up-river treaty port, which states that the Concession is in the hands of the naval authorities, is heavily barricaded around and strongly held by Marines and Volunteers. The experience of the British, says the message, has led to Japanese determination not to fall into the trap of surrendering the Concession.

With regard to the action taken by the Moderates in Shanghai it is reported that General Pei Chung-hsi has issued an official proclamation dissolving the General Labour Union.

Japanese residents in Peking have asked the Japanese Premier to send reinforcements to Peking to "protect Japanese lives and property."

The Canton Kuomintang has held a conference at which it was decided to support Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, and to endorse the suggestion to have the Central Government moved from Hankow to Nanking.

Hankow, April 14.
The Japanese Concession is now controlled by the naval authorities. It is heavily barricaded and strongly held by blue-jackets and volunteers and there is not the slightest idea of giving it up. Business men are especially averse to the idea and point out that the British gave up theirs from a friendly motive with the idea that it would enable them to carry on business without danger to life and property, whereas the result has been that British business is completely killed and that it is dangerous to life and limb for Britishers to walk in the streets of the ex-British Concession.

The Japanese declare that they will not be led into the same trap. A hitherto unreported incident during the attack on the Concession on April 3rd, was that a Japanese girl of 12 years was chased by a band of Chinese and ran to the upper storey of a house. Realising that she was cornered and was sure to suffer death or worse, the little tot jumped into the street below. Fortunately, a Japanese Marine was able to break her fall, enabling her to escape stunned and with only a broken leg.—*Reuter.*

PROTECTING MANCHURIA.

Japanese Army Strengthened.

Tokyo, April 14.
The Japanese garrison in Manchuria is expected to be increased by being doubled for the time being.

The 14th Division is going to Manchuria to relieve the 10th Division, whose service overseas has expired, but, owing to the situation, it is believed that the 10th will be retained temporarily.

PEKING JAPANESE FEARS.

Urgent Request for Protection.

Peking, April 13.
The Japanese Residents' Association has wired to the Premier, Mr. Wakatsuki, the Foreign Minister, Baron Shidehara, the War and Navy Ministers, earnestly requesting the Government to send reinforcements to Peking to protect Japanese lives and property, and enable the Japanese to carry on their avocations.—*Reuter.*

SHANGHAI LABOUR UNION.

Dissolved by Chinese Commander.

Shanghai, April 13.
General Pei Chung-hsi, commanding the eastern division of the Nationalist Army, has issued an official proclamation dissolving the General Labour Union.—*Reuter.*

MACAO REINFORCEMENTS.

Transport With 400 Troops.

Lisbon, April 13.
A transport is on its way to Macao with munitions, and will stop at Lourenco Marques, where

BUDGET REPLY.

NEED FOR DEFENCE UNITS.

CHINA CRISIS EXPENSES.

London, April 13.
The British public are less grateful for benefits received than for evils averted, declared Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons when winding up the debate on the Budget.

He had nearly been hounded out of public life for his 1925 Budget, which was full of relaxations and benefits, but the present Budget, which gave nothing, was greeted with undiluted satisfaction.

Imperial Preference.
As regards the suggestion that £1,500,000 might be saved by dropping Imperial Preference, the Chancellor said Imperial Preference was a long-established policy, and the cost thereof was the measure of its success.

As regards the cost of defence, he agreed that as the world was getting more peaceful, our foreign relations were becoming more friendly. If there was any progress towards disarmament, the size of our Air Force was subject to periodical review, but in the absence of that development we cannot interrupt our policy.

Army Not Excessive.

As regards the army, our military forces were not excessive. When one saw what was going on in China, saw what was the situation in Egypt and especially when one saw that on the frontiers of India, there was again growing up a vast military power potentially dangerous which for twenty years had not been counted in our calculations because the European situation had neutralised hostilities on that front, and moreover when one considered the position of this country and its world-wide responsibilities, and how we had already disarmed, it was a bold man who sought a ruthless reduction of military establishments.

Our Naval Arm.

As regards the navy, we had abdicated from the two-power standard, and submitted to a one-power standard, and before any large reduction in naval construction was possible Parliament and the country must decide whether we were prepared to abandon the one-power standard. The greatest of naval economy was an agreement by the three great naval powers, who luckily lived in opposite corners of the earth.

Mr. Churchill denied that next year's finance left an unsound position. He was not counting on a tremendous boom, but in ordinary circumstances trade results, barring a great upheaval, must be incomparably better than last year's. It was true that China would certainly cost more than the estimated surplus of £1,500,000, but he preferred to make an effort to save £3,000,000 or £4,000,000, to imposing additional taxation.

The discussion concluded without a division.—*Reuter.*

ARMOUR COMPANY SUSPENDED.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE ALLEGATIONS.

New York, April 13.
The Armour Grain Company is reported to have been ordered to be suspended by the Chicago Board of Trade, on a drastic order alleging dishonest and wrongful acts.

Armour's, who sold as much as five million bushels of cash wheat daily, will be greatly hampered by this order, as grain transactions are practically impossible without the facilities of the Board.—*Reuter's American Service.*

BANK OF TAIWAN.

GOVERNMENT TO HELP.

Tokyo, April 14.
It is announced that the Cabinet will render unconditional aid to the Bank of Taiwan through the Bank of Japan.

SEVERE QUAKES IN MANILA.

PEOPLE PRAY IN THE STREETS.

FELT IN HONGKONG.

Manila, April 13.
Two earthquake shocks were strongly felt in Manila to-night. They stopped clocks, caused dishes to crash, and aroused the inhabitants, the religious starting prayers in the streets, thinking it had some connexion with Holy Week.

The centre of the disturbance was about 300 miles away.

No reports have come in yet from the provinces except Baguio, 200 miles to the north, where the shocks were strongly felt.—*Reuter.*

Felt Locally.

On enquiry at the Royal Observatory this morning, we were informed that the earthquake shock were felt locally, though the amplitude was not considerable. The preliminary tremors were first registered at 9.46.30 p.m. but the incidence of the transverse and long waves was doubtful. The next tremor occurred at 9.48.50 and lasted until 10.30 p.m. The amplitude was 13 millimetres. Another earthquake shock commenced at 10.36 p.m. and the tremors lasted until 11.02 p.m.

SURREYS DOING WELL.

EXCELLENT ALL ROUND SUCCESS IN INDIA.

The 1st. Batt. East Surrey Regiment have met with considerable success in the sporting life of Rawalpindi. Pte. Collins writes under date of March 25th. He expresses surprise that the K.O.S.B. had not met with greater success in Hongkong football, but since his letter they have won the Senior Shield.

Pte. Collins enumerated some of the battalion's achievements as follows.

Reached the final of the Rawalpindi Hockey Tournament and were defeated by the 22nd Batty. R.A. by three goals to one.

Reached the final of the Football Tournament, and defeated the Royal Sussex by four goals to two, after being two down at half-time.

Reached the final of the tug-of-war and defeated the 22nd Brigade R.A. by two straight pulls. The Surrey were represented in the tug-of-war by Sgt. Mitchell, L/Sgt. Carver, Cpl. Case, L/C Dewberry, Pte. Munday, Pte. Reeve, Pte. Roberts, Pte. Dineen, Pte. Tatum, and Pte. Edwards.

The cricket team has also been doing well. They reached the semi-final of the Lahore Cup, but were beaten by the Seaforth Highlanders. Going in first, the Surrey hit up 238, C.O.M.S. Stripp making 95 before he was bowled. Capt. Armstrong made 19, and Lieut. D. Allfree 22. The Surrey made 213 at their first venture. The Surrey had scored 133 for the loss of nine wickets at the end of the day's play. They lost finally, but details are not to hand.

During the week following the date of Pte. Collins' letter the East Surrey were taking part in the Rawalpindi Boxing Tournament. If they won, and they have always been a fine boxing battalion, they were certain to win the All-round Athletic Shield of the Rawalpindi Command.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

TRAGIC CLOSE OF HINDU PILGRIMAGE.

Hardwar, April 13.
Twenty-one women and 15 men, mostly pilgrims from the Punjab, were crushed to death, and numbers were injured, in a rush at the wooden barricades in order to be the first to bathe in the holy Ganges, in the final night of Kumbhamela, or the Hindu religious bathing ceremony, which has been going on since the beginning of March.—*Reuter.*

[Hardwar is in the Saharanpur district of the United Provinces, on the river Ganges, and is the venue of the great annual Hindu religious pilgrimage and fair.]

TO-DAY.

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KOWLOON TONG.

RESIDENTS WANT BUSES.

OTHER K. R. A. ACTIVITIES.

The plight of dwellers in Kowloon Tong as regards travel facilities was one of the interesting subjects dealt with at the monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Kowloon Residents' Association, which was held in St. Andrew's Church Hall on Monday evening. In the absence of the President, Mr. W. J. Stokes, Mr. B. Wylie was in the chair and welcomed the Rev. W. Walter Rogers on joining the Committee.

Complaints had been received from residents at Kowloon Tong regarding the absence of a motor bus service to and from that quarter. One of the Bus Companies had expressed a desire to run a service but could not proceed until the roads had been made suitable. It was pointed out that the Military Authorities ran motor vehicles over these roads which had recently been prepared and ligated. The Committee decided to write to the Bus Companies in Kowloon in the matter and failing satisfaction to approach the Government.

New Ferry Boat.

A letter was received from the Star Ferry Co. Ltd. stating that the Company was considering the construction of another new ferry steamer of approximately the same size as the four vessels recently built. The Committee was asked for suggestions in the matter of increasing the comfort and convenience of the public. After some discussion, it was pointed out that larger ferries should be provided to facilitate the quicker discharge of passengers. It was also suggested that, when ready, a copy of the plans of the new vessel might be forwarded to the Committee.

Band Concerts.

Tenants of Chinese shops in Yau-mai complained to the Association that their landlord was raising rents or, as an alternative, giving notice to quit. The Committee, while sympathising with these residents, felt it was a matter in which it could not intervene.

The question of the Association undertaking to arrange open air band concerts during the summer months was discussed at length but, in view of the many contingencies involved, it was decided not to proceed in the matter.

It was intimated that the following new members had joined the Association: Messrs. W. F. Fincher, J. T. Cotton, Colin Mackenzie and Miss M. Mooney.

MOTOR ACCIDENT.

COLLISION IN SEYMOUR ROAD.

Mr. Fred Zimmermann, of No. 5, Seymour Terrace, was injured as a result of a motor collision yesterday afternoon in Seymour Road. Thrown from his motor-cycle through colliding with a motor-car while rounding the bend at the lower end of the road, he was injured in the left arm and was admitted into the Government Civil Hospital for treatment.

The collision occurred when Mr. Zimmermann's machine and a motor-car, owned by a Mr. Mok, were approaching the bend from opposite directions. Due to the fact that both parties were driving slowly at the time, the impact was but a slight one, and little damage was done to either the cycle or the car.

Mr. Zimmermann, however, was thrown from his seat and he fell on his left arm.

NICARAGUAN REVOLT.

REBELS GET HARD KNOCKS.

Washington, April 13.
The Nicaraguan Legation announces that Diaz's forces have captured the entire supply of munitions belonging to Saca's Liberal Army.

General Moncada, the Liberal commander, is reported to be taking refuge in the mountains.

WORK ON STRANDED VESSELS.

SCOTLAND MARU CARGO REMOVAL.

TJILBOET PROGRESS.

Work is progressing on both the Tjilboet and the Scotland Maru, favourable weather having continued over the past 24 hours.

Divers and salvage crews remain on the scene of the Tjilboet stranding, and the local office of the J.C.J.L. report that the latest news received from the ship is satisfactory, but no approximate time for the refloating of the vessel can at present be given.

The Scotland Maru is being lightened with all speed, barges and labour gangs being alongside all last night. For the docking of the Scotland Maru, the programme of the P. and O. Assaye, now in progress of conversion to an ambulance carrier, has been altered to allow of a dry dock being available at Kowloon as soon as the Japanese freighter can be moved.

The full extent of the damage to the ship has not yet been ascertained, and until the cargo has been taken out, an examination is impossible under the peculiar circumstances of her beaching.

SAMPAN INCIDENT.

CHINESE RE-ARRESTED ON NEW CHARGE.

After being discharged at the Kowloon Magistrate's court on charges of armed robbery, four Chinese were re-arrested, and this morning they were brought before Major C. Willson at the Central Police Court, on charges of cutting and wounding.

The proceedings arise out of an incident which occurred on March 21st, on board a sampan at Causeway Bay. Four men boarded the sampan, and it was at first alleged, committed robbery by using arms. Two of the occupants of the sampan were injured one being sent to hospital.

This morning, Sub-Inspector Andrews explained that the case was transferred from the Kowloon Magistracy to Central, and was at first alleged to be armed robbery. The defendants were re-arrested on charges of cutting and wounding when discharged at Kowloon. He said there were ten witnesses.

His Worship intimated he would hear evidence this afternoon and the case is proceeding.

A GALLANT SIKH.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF BRAVERY.

A smart turn-out of the Singapore police force was witnessed on the Padang at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning last when a parade was held in recognition of the gallantry of Sucha Singh, Corporal No. 6 of the Sikh contingent.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Laurence Guillemard, was present and after congratulating the gallant Indian presented him with the Royal Humane Society Honorary Vellum.

Sucha Singh, at great personal risk, dived into the sea at St. John's Island and saved the lives of two Chinese who fell off their ships; one was a woman with a child strapped to her back.

EQUALISING THE FRANCHISE.

PREMIER DOES NOT ANTICIPATE DIFFICULTIES.

London, April 13.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Stanley Baldwin announced that the Government would introduce in the next session a Bill equalising the franchise at the age of 21. He did not anticipate any difficulties. The voters would be polling at the next election, in 1929, unless "an unexpected catastrophe brought the present Government down."

ANGRY CROWD.

SINGAPORE SHOOTING UNPRECEDENTED.

THE NEED TO FIRE.

Giving evidence at the Kreta Ayer shooting inquest, which was resumed at Singapore on April 5, P.C. 228 stated that as the mob advanced on the station he heard the order "Fire" and two or three shots were fired in the air.

The Chinese continued to advance, encouraged by the fact that no one had been hit. Mr. Dale then ordered them to fire at the feet of the crowd. The witness was among those who fired, but could not tell if he hit anyone. The mob did not retire. They were very hostile. When Messrs. Onraet and Dickinson had arrived, the crowd had retreated some distance. Mr. Onraet on arrival ordered the constables to line up on the road. The order was also given to load and fix bayonets. Mr. Onraet led the constables towards the Chinese, who thereupon broke and fled. Bayonets had not been fixed prior to the firing.

The witness, in answer to Mr. Davies, stated that the crowd could have overpowered the police, even if the police had fixed bayonets.

In answer to Mr. R. Braddell the witness stated that the mob attempted to follow Mr. Dale into the Police Station, but were prevented by the police, who beat them off.

On arriving at the charge room, after being assaulted, Mr. Dale ordered that each man be served with a rifle and ten rounds of ammunition. When the order to fire in the air was given the witness was in the charge room and Mr. Dale was going in and out to the verandah, where the Chinese had crowded up.

Asked if police constables could help themselves to their rifles and ammunition without first getting permission to do so, witness said that they had to receive orders first. The rifles and ammunition were kept under lock and key.

Chinese Eyewitnesses.

When the inquiry was resumed on April 6, a Chinese who was described as a tram-car start-r stated:

"I actually saw the firing. The firing was in two volleys. The first time the police shot high. The Chinese came forward again and the police fired a second time. They came with the band playing with banners waving. When the police fired the first time I saw no one fall but after the second firing I saw two men drop, one near the Police Station and one near the Japanese Dispensary. I did not hear any-one give orders to fire."

The evidence of a number of Indian constables who participated in the shooting was recorded, and in the course of their narrative they stated that had the police not opened fire, the mob would have rushed the station, killed the constables and seized the rifles and ammunition. Mr. R. H. de S. Onraet, Director of the Criminal Intelligence Department, who came on the scene shortly after the firing, gave evidence regarding the crowds along South Bridge Road. While walking through this road he was challenged to fight by a Chinese who spoke in English. When Mr. Onraet took them to move on, the Chinese took up a fighting attitude and said, "Come on," with his fists ready.

Police Official's Experience.

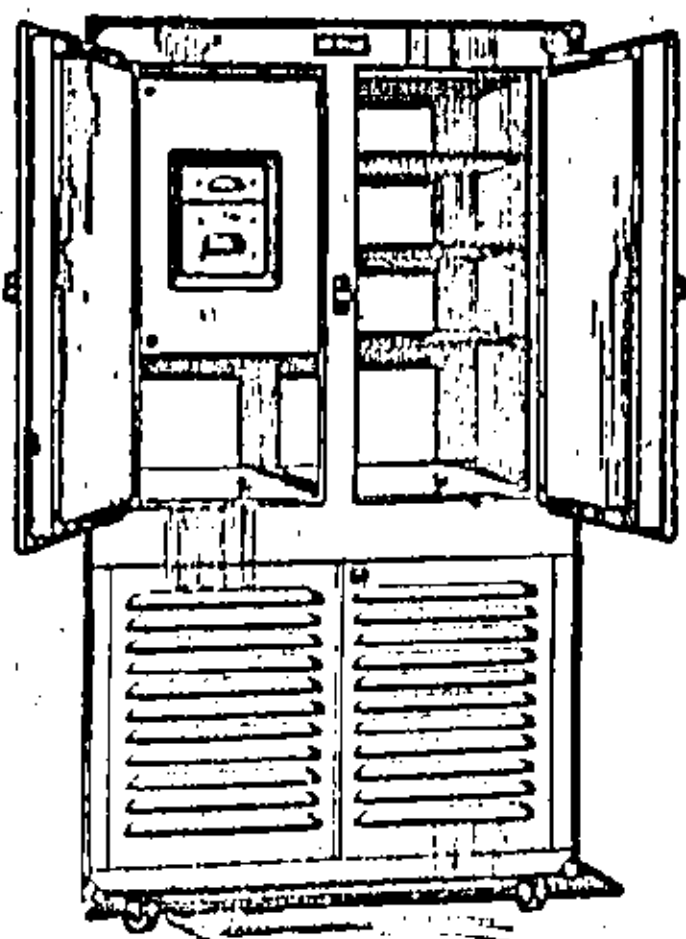
Mr. Onraet, Director of the Criminal Intelligence Dept., stated that at 2.30 p.m. on March 12, he had arranged for Mr. Dickinson to meet him at his house. Mr. Dickinson came there and informed him that there had been trouble at Happy Valley. Mr. Dickinson drove him in his car to the Kreta Ayer station.

"When we got there the body, the police and a big crowd on Spring Street, all struck me at once. The crowd was right across Spring Street, curved out well into South Bridge Road. The crowd was very dense and making a peculiar noise—very extraordinary. Their attitude was such that I thought we had to do something at once. I ran up towards the police—they couldn't have seen me—I shouted out, 'Look' (follow). Followed by two or three police I ran

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VIEWS ON CHINA.

SOME LESSONS FROM PAST HISTORY.

Mr. J. O. P. Bland writes to the Times:

In the course of the recent debate on the Supplementary Estimates for the Shanghai Defence Force, Mr. Pethick-Lawrence said:—"In the interests of trade between Britain and China, the less we relied on force and the more we relied on reason the better."

If this were merely the expression of Mr. Pethick-Lawrence's individual opinion, it might be disregarded; but, inasmuch as something very like it has come to be accepted, since the Washington Conference, as the basis of American policy in China, and to some extent of our own, I venture to ask of your courtesy to be permitted to observe that there is nothing in the whole history of our relations with China to justify it. As an academic theory it may have the merit of being in the fashion; nevertheless, since it runs counter to the invariable experience of two centuries and to the recorded opinions of a host of competent witnesses, would it not be reasonable to ask those who propose to make it the basis of our national policy in China that they should justify it by some serious argument or valid precedent?

Moderation Misunderstood.

In the meanwhile, may I be allowed to cite certain authoritative opinions to the contrary, which appear to have the merit of a direct bearing upon the circumstances and needs of the present situation? In 1831 the representatives of the East India Company at Canton, addressing the Governor-General of India, observed:

An impression has long existed in this country that H.M. ships were required by the orders of their own Government to submit to indignity, which has had the worst possible effect in encouraging the very evil which it was desirable to avoid. The Chinese, in common, we believe, with all Asiatic Governments, are incapable of appreciating the motives of a policy which suggests moderation in the exercise of power.

In 1834 Lord Napier, invoking all past experience, observed that in every instance, nothing but humiliation and failure had ever followed attempts to obtain any just and reasonable demand by a show of moderation; while vigour and determination had as invariably led to better results.

A little later the venerable Abbe Hue, a missionary of wide experience and a good friend to the Chinese, placed on record his considered opinion that "this people yields nothing to reason and everything to fear." In 1869, Mr. Russ Browne, United States Minister to China, replying to an address by the American and British merchants at Shanghai, said:

Firm Pressure Needed.

Progress in China could only be achieved by friendly but firm pressure and by insistence upon due observance of the Treaties. If we undertake to go back and to make reparation for all the crimes and errors of the past, I fear that we shall not make much progress in the future. We can only accept the present and profit by experience, and if experience teaches anything, it is that neither forbearance nor persuasion has ever advanced the cause of civilisation a single step in this country.

Since then a cycle of Cathay has elapsed; nevertheless, in describing the seizure of the British Concession at Hankow by the Chinese mob some weeks ago, your correspondent there had occasion to observe that every sign of a conciliatory disposition on our part provoked renewed aggression whereas a show of firmness produced much better results. Innumerable instances and opinions to this effect might be

CHINESE LABOUR CONDITIONS.

POSITION OF BRITISH EMPLOYER VINDICATED.

London, April 13.

The Foreign Office has issued a memorandum on labour conditions in China in the course of which it states that the lack of accurate information is the cause of many unfounded charges brought in Britain against British employers of labour in China.

The memorandum outlines the charges which are concerned with the employment of cheap labour and says that the misstatements to some extent arise from honest ignorance of a very complicated and little known subject.

It proceeds to explain that nearly the whole of the capital invested in the factories is Chinese. British interests in China are overwhelmingly those of traders only and in a most insignificant degree those of the capitalist or foreign employer. The influence of foreign capitalists, both British and Japanese, inasmuch as they have established higher standards and introduced humanitarian ideas, is entirely beneficent.

The memorandum is of the opinion that the disappearance of the Concessions and of extrajurisdiction will probably militate against the improvement of conditions. On the other hand the growth of the power and influence of the Nationalists, which (on paper at least) has adopted a labour policy, may promote such improvement.

British Challenge.

Conditions in foreign factories, particularly British and Japanese, are better than in the Chinese factories. A high proportion of the few British factories challenge comparison with any in the world. The movement for securing better labour conditions was initiated and led by foreigners, both missionaries and capitalists. The Chinese, with a few brilliant exceptions were generally apathetic, and the Chinese labour organisations as far as they were not led astray by politics, were interested in only the wages question.

The White Paper proceeds to state facts in connexion with the charge of failure to adopt a child labour bylaw for the International Settlement, which was due to a deliberately organised boycott and says there is no doubt a quorum would have been secured for the bylaw had normal conditions prevailed. The memorandum says the British Consuls are unanimous in reporting that the provisional factory regulations passed by the Chinese Government in March, 1923, exist only on paper, and adds: "Probably the sole reason for promulgating them was a naive desire on the part of the Chinese Government to appear at Geneva and before the world at large in the guise of a modern progressive state."—*Reuter*.

TAINTED MONEY.

TEXTILE WORKERS REFUSE MOSCOW AID.

Moscow, April 13.

Following the settlement of the textile strike, the Soviet textile Workers' Union at Moscow sent ten thousand roubles to the Lodz Textile Workers' Union. The latter returned the money asserting it was not welcome from Communist agitators.—*Reuter*.

cited from the records of every stage of our relations with China. Can those who now advocate complete reliance upon sweet reasonableness, as a practical policy in the East, point to a single instance in which it has been successfully adopted? If not, *quo vadis?*

FRIENDSHIP ABUSED.

ROBBED BY MAN WHO BORROWED MONEY.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon a Chinese was charged before Mr. W. Schofield with being concerned in an armed robbery committed at No. 241 Portland Street at noon on March 27.

Sub Inspector Fallon prosecuted and outlining his case said that the complainant, a married woman, was alone in her house at noon March 27, when she heard a knock on her front door. In reply to her query, a voice from without asked to see her husband, at the same time giving his name.

The woman admitted three men who were escorted to the front room. They informed the woman that they had been told to go to the house by the husband. After some time the woman went to the door to see if her husband was returning when one of the men told her to go to the kitchen.

She asked why he requested her to go into the kitchen and the men then seized her. With the assistance of the other two she was tied to a nail in the wall by means of a piece of wire which was first tied round her neck. The defendant was seen to enter the floor with a revolver in his hand.

They robbed her of ear rings and other articles of jewellery as well as \$5 in money and then decamped. The woman after great efforts freed herself from the wall but was unable to release herself from the wire round her neck. She went to the door and knocked. Her noise attracted the attention of the woman in the adjoining house and she was later freed.

In her report to the Police she gave the name of the defendant, stating that he had taken part in the robbery. She had known the man for some five months, during which time he frequently visited her house, occasionally borrowing money and having his meals at the flat.

The defendant was arrested that same afternoon.

At the conclusion of the evidence the case was adjourned.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.

OVER ONE HUNDRED KILLED IN TEXAS.

San Antonio, April 13.
It is reported that a tornado killed 126 persons at Rock Springs, Texas.—*Reuter*.

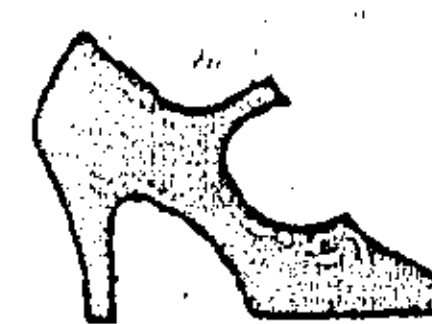
Waco, Tex., April 13.
It is reported from Rock Springs that over 50 persons were killed and 150 injured in the Tornado which virtually destroyed the town, the 800 inhabitants of which include 200 Mexicans.

Relief parties are hurrying to the scene from neighbouring towns but are hindered by floods.—*Reuter's American Service*.

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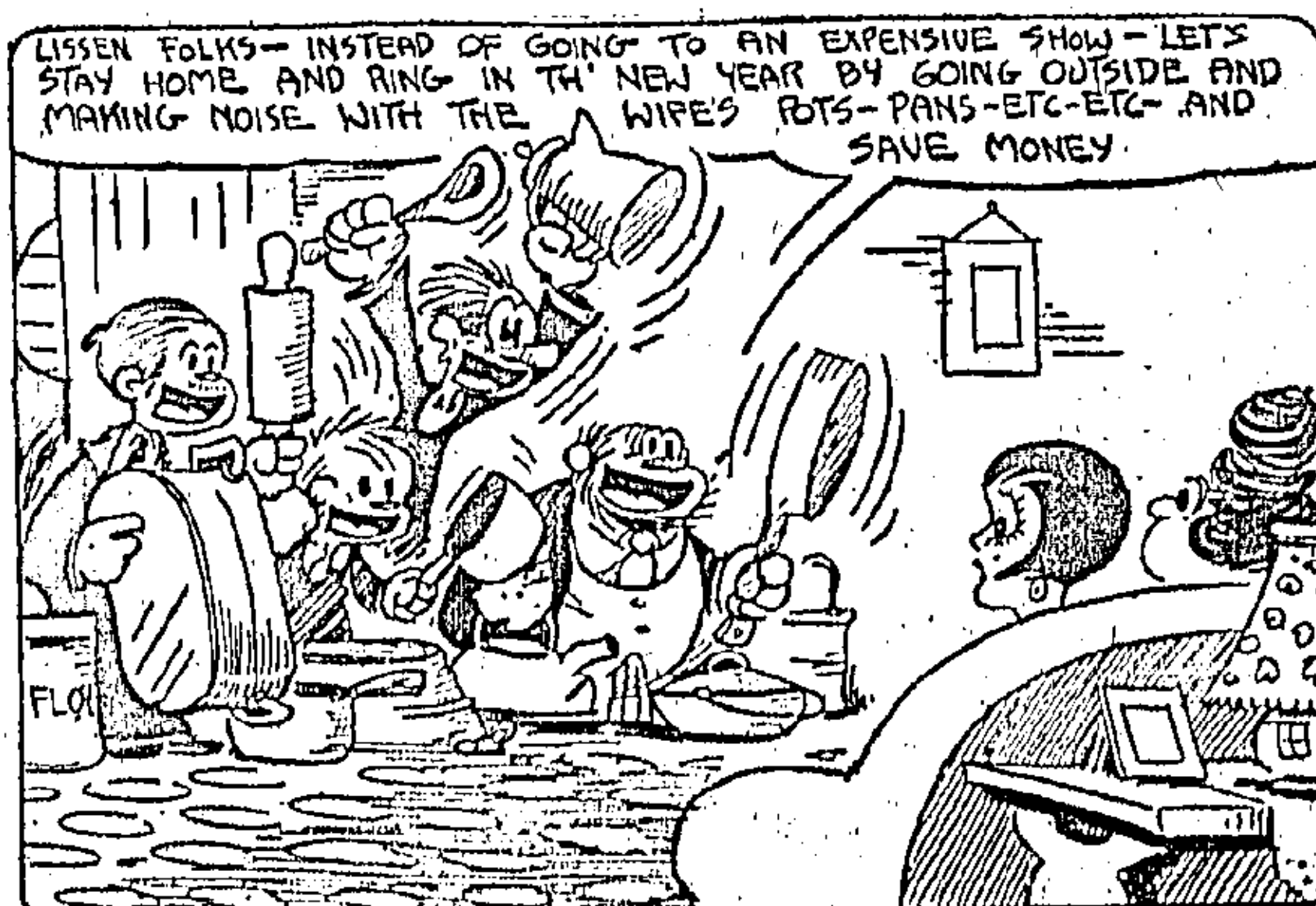
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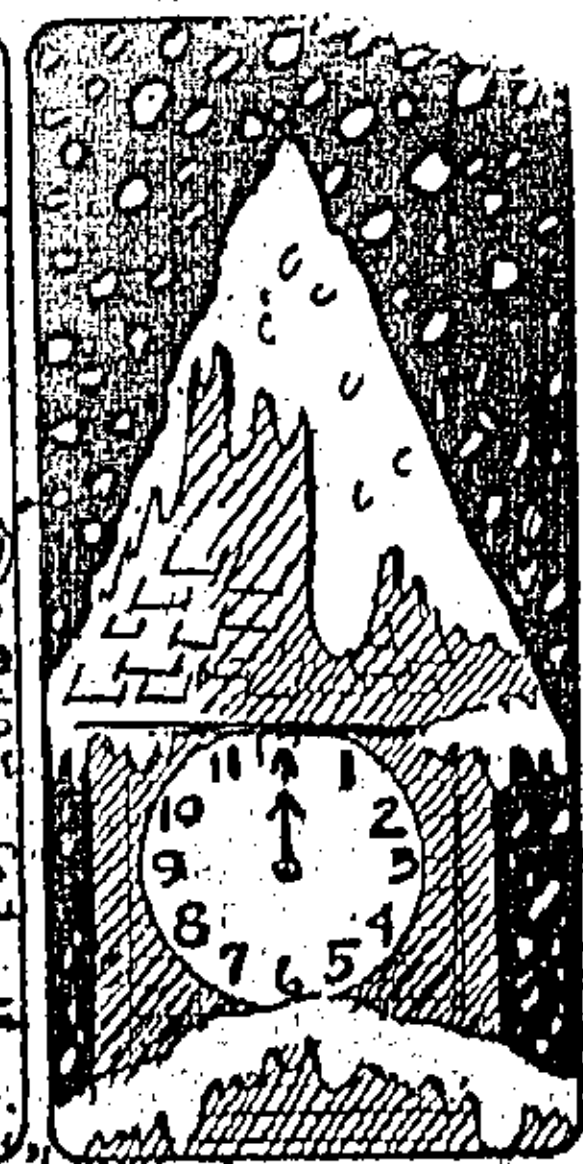


SCOTT'S Emulsion
The protector of life

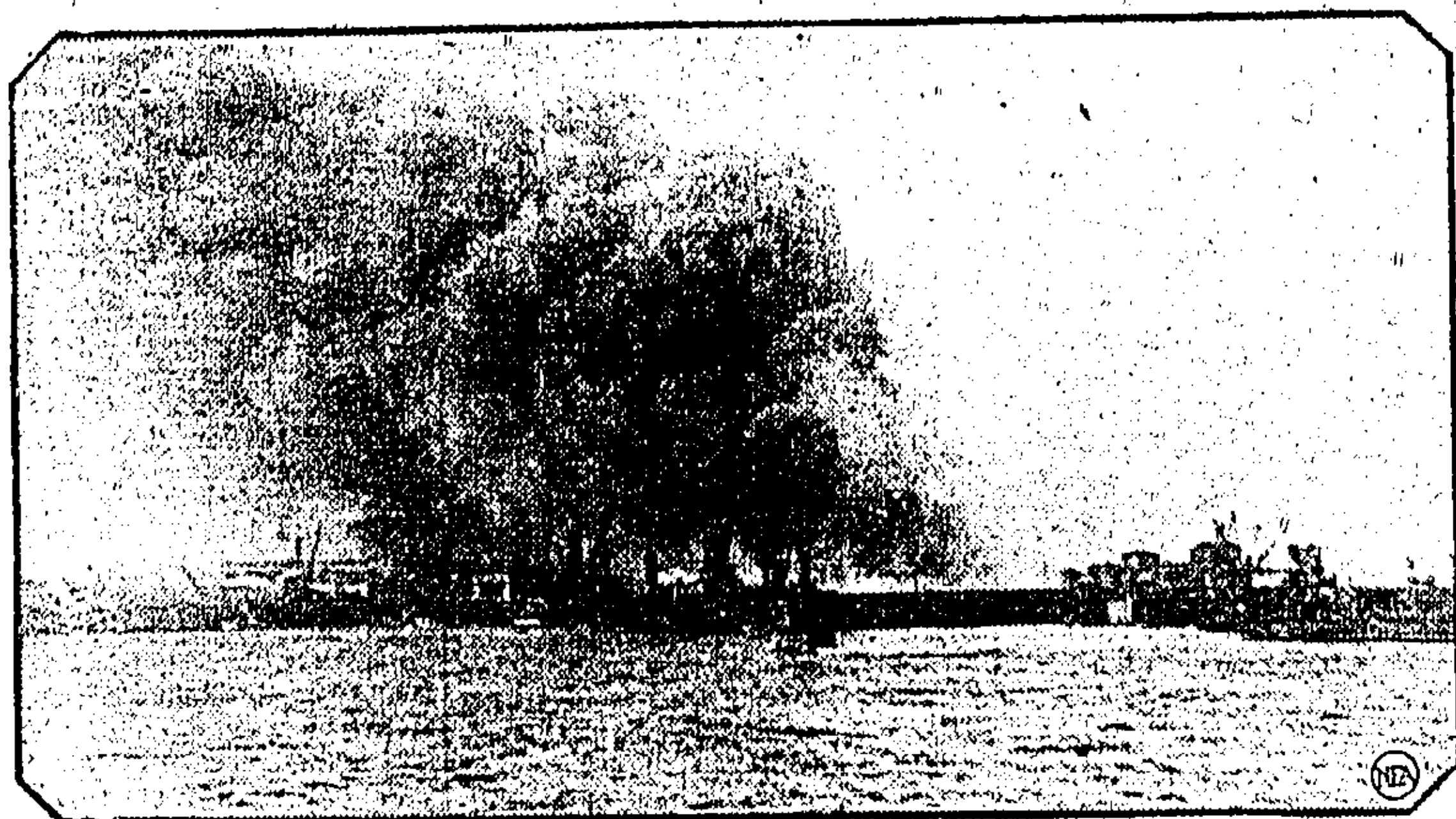
SALESMAN \$AM



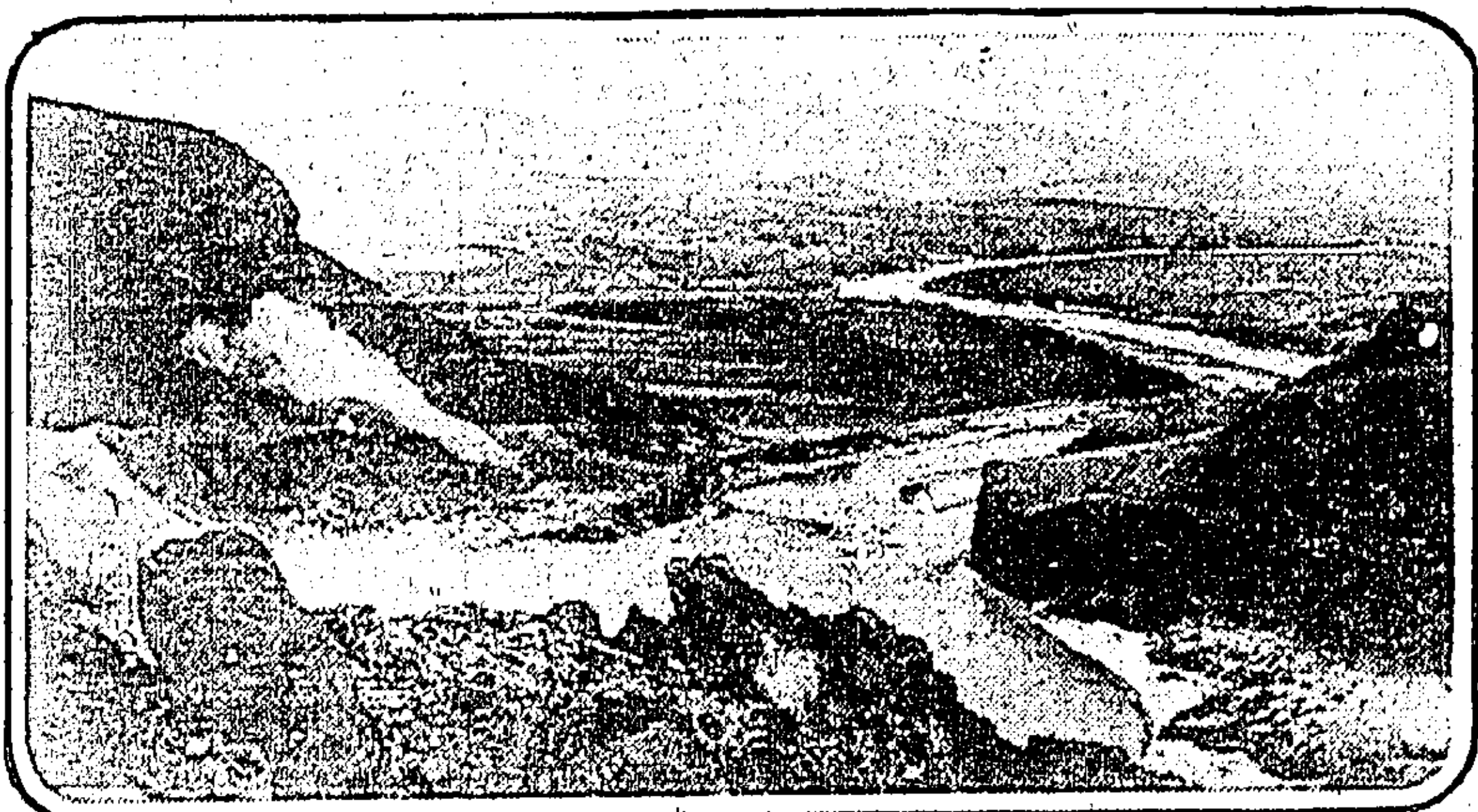
One Grand Bust Up



By Swan



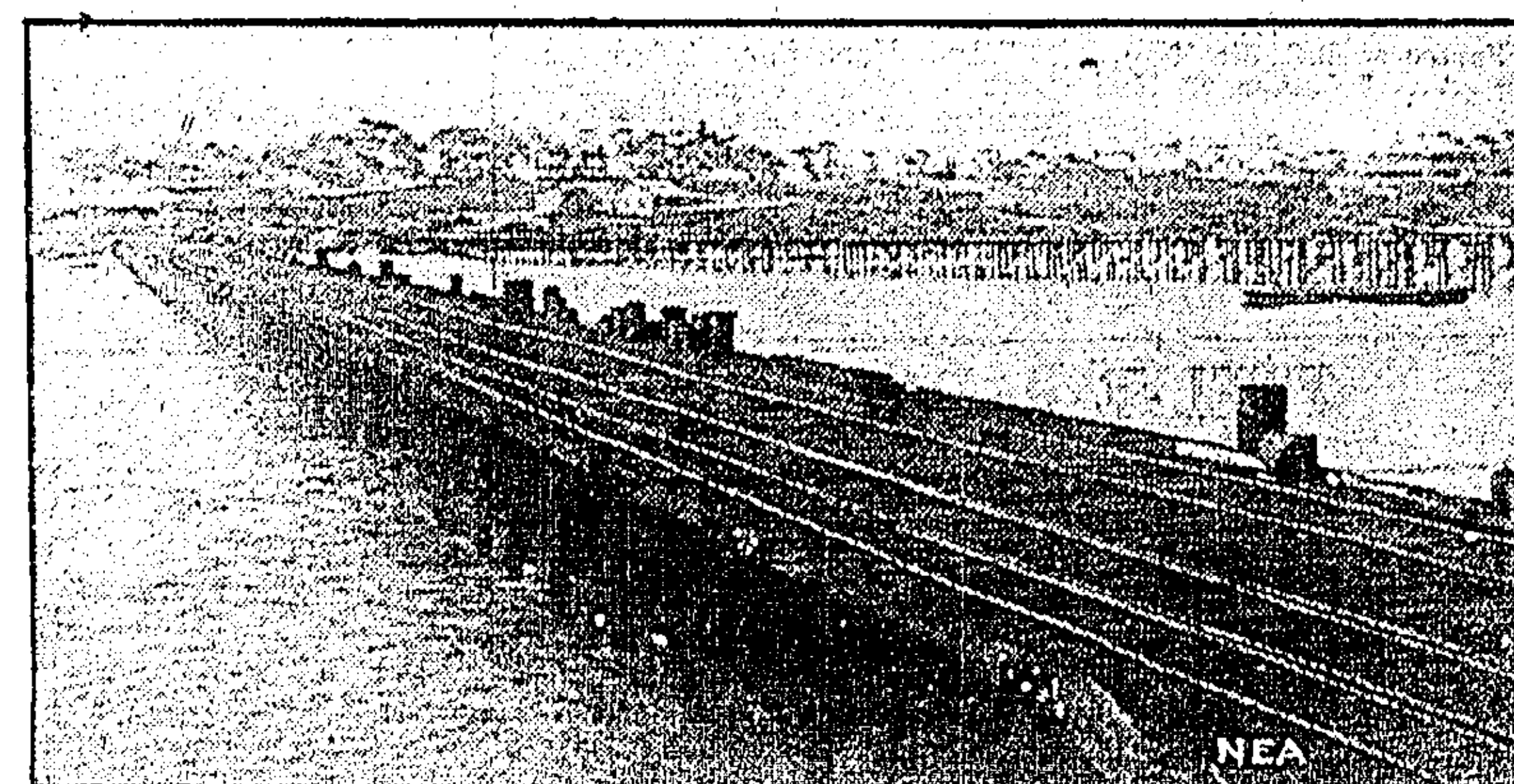
This is the spectacle which New York viewed as flames destroyed about \$1,000,000 worth of valuable freight and property on the Pennsylvania Railroad piers in Jersey City, on the opposite side of the Hudson River. A tiny flame from defective wiring is believed to have been the fire's origin.



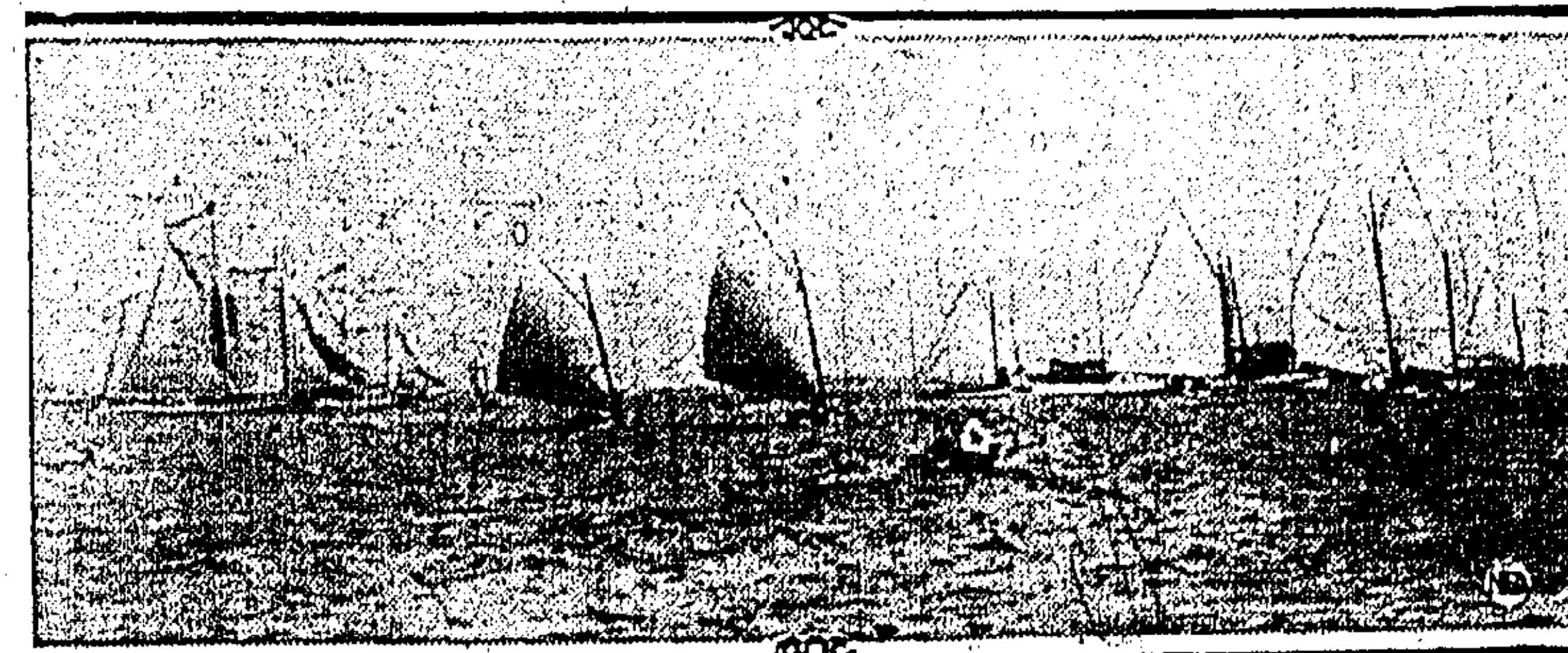
This portion of the Colorado River, on the Nevada-Arizona line, has been selected as the site for a proposed boulder dam. A bill authorizing construction of the dam is now before Congress.



Club owners and other officials of the American Baseball League when they met at New York to approve the 1927 playing schedule.



Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua, one of the most important centres of the controversy over American interference in Nicaragua's political affairs, is pictured here. On the Caribbean sea, on Nicaragua's east coast, the town is the headquarters of the Sacasa or "revolutionary" faction of Nicaraguans. It is one of the places where Admiral Latimer landed U. S. marines and established a "neutral zone," thereby starting a storm of debate in both Americas. In the foreground are piers and docks. In the background is Bragman's Bluff, on which most of the town is built.



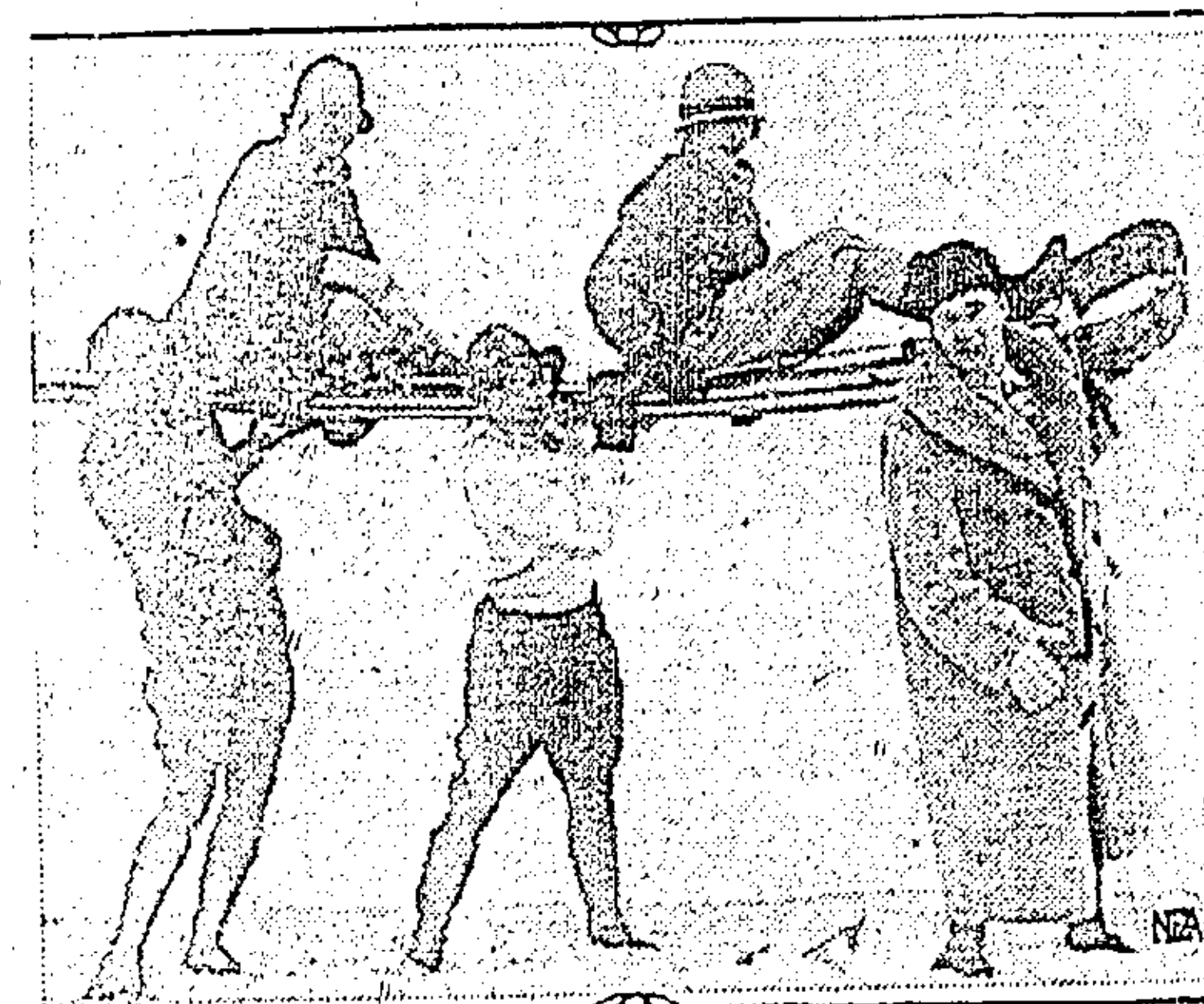
A few yachts on the bay at Biloxi, Mississippi, where an American "Riviera" is planned.



The European Bison recently presented to the London Zoological Gardens, by the Duke of Bedford, President of the Society. (Times copyright).



Grand Master Masons from all over the United States, in convention at Alexandria, Va., dropped in at the White House to pay their respects to the President. Here he is with (left to right) W. F. Meier, president of the Grand Masters of the state of Washington and Alaska; F. L. Simpson, Grand Master of Massachusetts, and Gratz Dunkun, Grand Master of Washington, D. C.

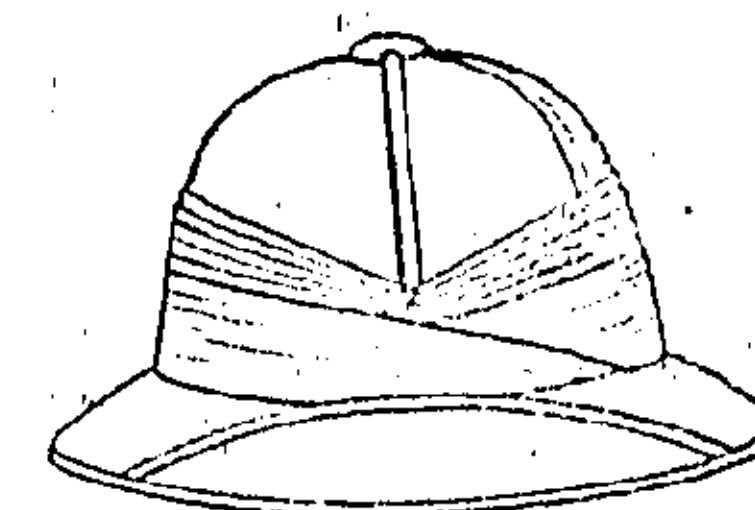


The ladies seem to have all the best of it in Canada—they ride uphill or down. This is a "chairing party" of Toronto people at the Preston winter carnival.



"Babe" Ruth appears little disappointed as he reaches his agreement in New York to play for the Yankees for the next three seasons at \$70,000 a year. Watching him are Ed Barrow, secretary of the New York club, and (seated) Colonel Ruppert, owner of the Yankees, who induced "Babe" to forget his previous demand for a two-year contract at \$100,000 per annum.

SUMMER HEADWEAR



Hawkes' Sun Hats with patent self fitting white leather head band ... \$15.00
Fith Helmets covered white with waterproof interlining... \$8.50 and \$9.50
Felt Hats with double crown, single brim, or Double Teral in various colours ... from \$14.50

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When buying Toilet requisites and articles for personal use, one wishes to be very sure that they are of the highest quality and of undoubted purity and freshness.

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guarantees these qualities to all who make their purchases there, and in addition a courteous and obliging service.

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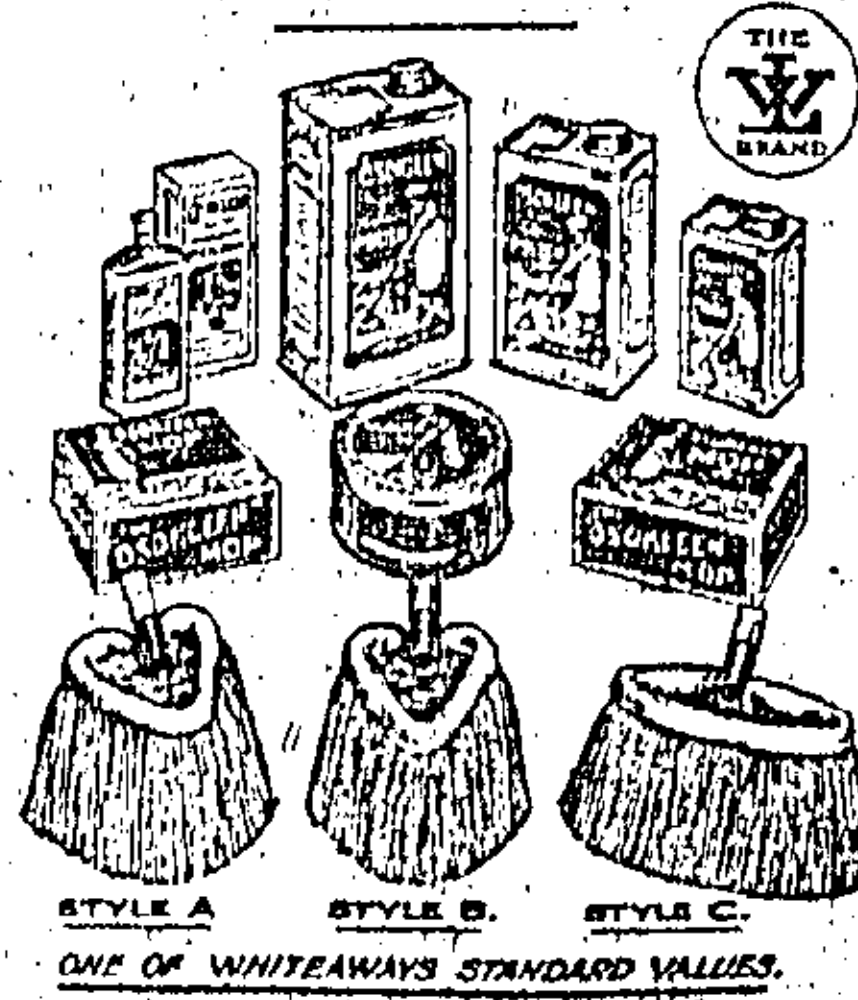
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MOPS
\$2.00 & \$2.75
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12 oz., qt., 1/2 gal., 1 gal.
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25 WORDS FOR \$1.00
(\$1.50 if not prepaid)

The following replies are awaiting collection:—
1392, 1342, 1397, 1441, 1444,
1456, 1462, 1453, 1512, 1516,
5, 26, 32, 38, 72, 80, 88,
101, 102, 161, 174, 168, 191,
194.

BOARD RESIDENCE.

FAMILY HOTEL.—Victoria Gardens. Quiet apartments and suites of rooms. Full board from \$95, \$110, \$130 monthly. Large commodious rooms, also daily rates; five minutes from ferry, next new Hotel, Hankow Road, Kowloon, Tel. K.357.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—FOREIGN SALESMAN for selling high class Lubricating Oils, must be thoroughly experienced. Apply stating salary. Box No. 208, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Experienced Foreign or Chinese Electrical Engineer to make up Estimates and supervise power plant and wiring installations. Apply stating salary. Box No. 209, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—One European FLAT Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road.

TO LET.—Office Rooms, 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

TO LET.—European Flat, 29A, Kennedy Road 4 rooms 2 bathrooms servants quarters. Apply Telephone C.547.

COMMODOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two small offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

KOWLOON HOUSE near ferry, five rooms, furnished for one year or longer. Linen and cutlery included. Half may be sublet by principal tenant. Small investors, Tel. C.4680.

TO LET.—From 1st May, "10, Mountain View," Peak, two stories, five rooms, three bath rooms, servants' quarters recently repaired and renovated. Apply DEACONS, Prince's Building.

TO LET.—SHIPPING OFFICES in Connaught Road Central, Nos. 16, 18 & 19, Ground Floors; Nos. 16, 17 & 18, First Floor; No. 13, Second Floor. Please apply S. K. Trust Ltd., 29, Connaught Road, Central.

TO LET.—Furnished flat on Peak to let: two bedrooms with bath-rooms, two reception rooms and enclosed Verandah. Modern Sanitation. Immediate Possession. Apply Box No. 207, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—ONE EUROPEAN HOUSE, 25, Babington Path, containing about 10 rooms, with verandahs, besides bathrooms, kitchens and servants' quarters. Quiet locality. Immediate occupation. Moderate rental. Apply 27, Babington Path or Tel. C.4615.

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

4, Duddell Street.
If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the CHINA AUCTION ROOM.
E. V. M. R. de SOUSA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

In accordance with ordinance No. 12 of 1912, The Exchange Banks will be CLOSED for the Transactions of Public Business on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 15th, 16th and 18th April, 1927. (EASTER HOLIDAYS).
Hongkong, 11th April, 1927.

NOTICE.

THE FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that owing to the departure on leave of Mr. Jean ROCCA, the interests of our firm will be taken in charge by Mr. M. GUILLOT, as from April 13th, 1927.

THE FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE CO., LTD.,
J. ROCCA,
Manager.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned goods, at present in No. 50 godown of the above named Company at Kowloon, in the name of THE CANADA TRADING CO., will be disposed of unless taken delivery of on or before the 14th instant.

Lot 99872—10 Barrels Neutral Spirits, stored
1st April, 1920.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1927.

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVEN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the above Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 14th April, 1927, at 5.45 p.m.

BUSINESS.
Adoption of Report and Accounts.
Granting of Honoraria.
Election of Officers Bearer.
Election of Life Member.
Election of General and Ballotting Committees.
Prizes for Forthcoming Season.
Any other Business.

D. GOV.
Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

The Second Extra Race Meeting will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on Saturday, 16th April, and Monday, 18th April, 1927, commencing at 2.30 p.m. on both days. The first bell will be rung at 2 p.m.

The charge for admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1. per day for all persons including Ladies, Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each member has the right to introduce 2 non-members to the Members' Enclosure, tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. Linstead & Davis at \$6. each per day up to Thursday 14th April, 1927.

The charge for admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2. Each member can obtain, upon application to the Secretary, Badges for admission of 2 Ladies free of charge.

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

SEVENTH TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON.

Saturday, 16th April,
at 9.15 p.m.

at the
THEATRE ROYAL.

MAIN EVENTS.

Welterweight Championship of the Colony
15 Round Contest.
Stoker Norman Morris,
H.M.S. "Hermes"

v
A. B. Bennett,
H.M.S. "Witherington"

and
10 Round Contest.
A. B. Ewin,
H.M.S. "Hermes"

v
Stoker Evans,
H.M.S. "Entorpiase."
Welterweight & Middleweight Champion of India.
and
four other contests.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIES.
Members—18th April.
General Public—14th and 16th April.

USUAL PRICES.

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY.

the 14th April, 1927,
commencing at 2.45 p.m.
at No. 88A, Nathan Road,
Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

(Particulars from Catalogue.)

On View from Noon, Wednesday, the 13th April, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on WEDNESDAY.

the 20th April, 1927,
commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 30, Ashley Road, Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

(Particulars from Catalogue.)

On View from Tuesday, the 19th April, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

THE CHINA CRISIS

DURING THE PRESENT CRISIS, MANY LOCAL RESIDENTS HAVE INSTRUCTED US TO MAIL A DAILY COPY OF "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" TO FRIENDS ABROAD.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE YOUR FRIENDS TO RECEIVE AUTHENTIC ACCOUNTS OF EVENTS DAY BY DAY, SEND US INSTRUCTIONS AND WE WILL DO THE REST.

Rates—

British Empire.....\$3.60

per month.

Foreign Countries.....\$4.20

per month.

SCENE IN LONDON STREET.

"POLITICAL ARGUMENT" AND ITS SEQUEL.

A violent scene in Lisle Street, London, was described at Bow Street Police Court when two young men, John Wood and William H. de Bruin, the latter a native of South Africa, were charged with being drunk and disorderly. Wood was further charged with assaulting a policeman.

Both prisoners, as well as the principal witness, had black eyes. Evidence was given that the prisoners were surrounded by a hostile crowd, some of whom alleged that the men had spat on the Union Jack. They refused to go away, and Wood struck a police constable a violent blow in the eye.

Both men became extremely violent when taken into custody, and it required six policemen to get them to the station.

Detective-Sergeant Lynch said it was with the greatest difficulty that he prevented De Bruin from biting him.

De Bruin said he could not help biting the officer because he twisted his arm, and he was in great agony. He also alleged that the officer struck him twice in the eye. This was denied.

In cross-examination, De Bruin said at the last public-house they visited they were refused drink. He had seven or eight glasses of beer, but was not drunk. There was a political argument which resulted in a crowd becoming hostile.

Wood was fined 20s. for being drunk and disorderly, and a further 40s. for assaulting the constable, and De Bruin 20s. for being drunk and disorderly.

Playing a game of netball soon after ending her dinner, Constance Matthews, 17, of Station-road, Forest-gate, was taken ill and died next day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

The G.P.O. will be open on Good Friday, the 15th April, and Saturday, the 16th April, from 8 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. respectively, and Easter Monday, the 18th April, from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. The Branch Post Offices will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. on each of these days.

There will be one collection from the pillar-boxes and one delivery of ordinary correspondence each day as on Sundays, and also one delivery of registered correspondence each day at 9 a.m.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the Holidays.

INWARD MAILS.

From.	Per	Date.
U. S. A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Korea Maru	April 14.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Devanha	April 16.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Ouderkerk	April 16.
Manila	Saarland	April 16.
Straits	Emp. of Russia	April 16.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	Jeyapore	April 17.
Straits	Laisang	April 17.
Europe via Suez (letters and papers, 10th March)	Pres. McKinley	April 17.
Manila	Hakome Maru	April 17.
Australia and Manila	Khiva	April 17.
Japan	Pres. Taft	April 18.
Japan and Shanghai	Mishima Maru	April 22.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Aki Maru	April 22.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai	Katori Maru	April 22.
Straits	Shinyo Maru	April 26.
	Emp. of Asia	April 29.
	Suwa Maru	May 1.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, *U.S.A., *Canada, C. and S. America and *Europe via San Francisco and Europe via Siberia	Pres. Jackson	Thurs., Apr. 14. Parcels 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m. (Due San Francisco 10th May.)
Sam Shui and Wuchow	Kwong Hung	Thurs., Apr. 14, 4 p.m.
Bangkok	Changtai	Thurs., Apr. 14, 4.30 p.m.
Amoy	Takliwa	Thurs., Apr. 14, 5 p.m.
Haiphong	Song Bo	Thurs., Apr. 14, 6 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	Fri., Apr. 15, 9 a.m.
Batavia	Tijlharom	Fri., April 15, 9 a.m.
Saigon	Ningchow	Fri., Apr. 15, 9 a.m.
Wei-hai-wei	Hingchow	Fri., Apr. 15, 9 a.m.
Fort Bayard	Hai Mun	Fri., Apr. 15, 9 a.m.
Amoy	Tjisondari	Fri., Apr. 15, 9 a.m.
Swatow	Derwent	Fri., Apr. 15, 9 a.m.
Manila, Australia, New Zealand via Thursday Island	Changte	Fri., Apr. 15. Parcels 9 a.m. Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m. (Due Thursday Island, 25th April.)
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Devanha	Parcels 14th 5 p.m. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m. (Due Marseilles 14th May.)
*Straits and Calcutta	Kutsang	Parcels Sat., April 16. Letters 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	Sat., Apr. 16, 9 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan and Europe via Siberia	Suiyang	Sat., Apr. 16, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Khiva	Sun., Apr. 17, 8.30 a.m.
*Swatow and Bangkok	Kaijo Maru	Sun., Apr. 17, 9 a.m.
Straits	Kiangsu	Sun., Apr. 17, 9 a.m.
Formosa and Honolulu	Apoey	Sun., Apr. 17, 9 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan and Europe via Siberia	Korea Maru	Mon., Apr. 18, 8.30 a.m.
Manila	Hakome Maru	Mon., Apr. 18, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Pres. McKinley	Mon., Apr. 18, 9 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Haining	Tues., Apr. 19, 1 p.m.
Amoy	Rhexenor	Tues., Apr. 19. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m. (Due Marseilles 19th May.)
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. and S. America and *Europe via Vancouver, B.C. and Europe via Siberia	Laisang	Tues., Apr. 19, 5 p.m. Parcels 10th 5 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Emp. of Russia	Wed., Apr. 20. Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m. (Due Vancouver, B.C., 8th May.)
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Haiching	Fri., Apr. 22, Noon.
	Aki Maru	Sat., April 23. Registration 8.30 a.m. Letters 9 a.m. (Due Thursday Island 5th May.)

*Correspondence, bearing vessel's name only.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

"SWINGING THE LEAD."

CAPTAIN'S ACTION AGAINST TWO DOCTORS.

In the King's Bench, London, Captain Frederick Hume-Spry, of Bell Street, Henley-on-Thames, claimed damages for alleged want of care by two doctors in certifying him as insane. The defendants were Dr. Robert Percy Smith, Harley Street, London, and Dr. Arthur Hubert Watson, of Church Street, Salisbury. Defendants denied the alleged negligence.

Sir Henry Maddock, K.C., in opening the case said it was of a very serious nature. Cap. Hume-Spry alleged that for want of care he was certified as a lunatic and confined in an asylum. Captain Hume-Spry was now employed at the principal probate registry at Somerset House, and had been there for two and a half years. In March 1923 a petition was presented by his wife, Mrs. Amelia Hume-Spry, for an order for the reception of the plaintiff in a lunatic asylum called the Old Manor, Salisbury.

"A Fixed Delusion."

Before such an order could be made strict precautions were necessary. On March 13, 1923, plaintiff was examined by Dr. Robert Percy Smith at the Officers' Hospital at Ham Common and a medical certificate was given alleging that the plaintiff was a person of unsound mind, and should be removed to an asylum. The doctor in his certificate said that the facts indicating insanity observed by him at the time of the examination were that plaintiff "Had the fixed delusion that the medical officer in charge of the hospital he was in was taking his wife out to dinners and visiting her flat. He talks in an angry way about his detention and says the idea has come to him with double force from his environment."

Counsel proceeding said that Dr. Smith asserted that he also formed his conclusion on the following grounds—"Mrs. Amelia Hume-Spry tells me that he has had a fixed delusion about the medical officer and herself for about two years. He thinks all doctors are mad. One night a few weeks ago she found he had turned on the gas over her bed and refused to let her out of the room. Last night he said it was a plot of the Ministry of Pensions, and put a carving knife to his neck."

"Wild, Excited Look."

The other defendant, Dr. Watson, on March 17, 1923, gave a certificate to the effect that he had come to the conclusion that plaintiff was a person of unsound mind on the following grounds:—"He had a wild, excited look. He states that he has some silly ideas, and also that he has been swinging the lead for the purpose of getting a permanent pension. He declares that his wife backed him up in persuading people he was peculiar, and denies altogether that he attempted to take his life."

"Mrs. Hume-Spry informs me that he tried to murder her by turning on the gas and shutting the windows last Monday night, and that she recently saw him attempting to cut his throat with a knife."

"A Fabrication."

Counsel said the statement that plaintiff had attempted to cut his throat with a knife was a fabrication. Plaintiff had never attempted to take his life or do injury to his wife or any other person.

The assertions regarding the turning on of the gas and the shutting up of the windows were also entirely untrue.

The case for the plaintiff was that there was no delusion at all. It was true that the captain alleged that his wife had been unfaithful to him for two years. Plaintiff said that if the doctor had made any inquiries he would have found out that instead of being a fixed delusion the statements were true, and that plaintiff had every reason for thinking that his wife was unfaithful to him.

The Magistrate made the reception order, and the captain was in the asylum to the end of 1923. The captain went out in October, and on December 11 he went to see friends and outstayed his leave.

In March of the following year he became free from the reception order. A certificate was obtained from others that he was perfectly sane, and the reception order was discharged.

"Worse Than Death."

The effect of the reception order in the case of a sane man was something worse than death, added counsel. It branded him as an insane person, and that brand remained on him all his life.

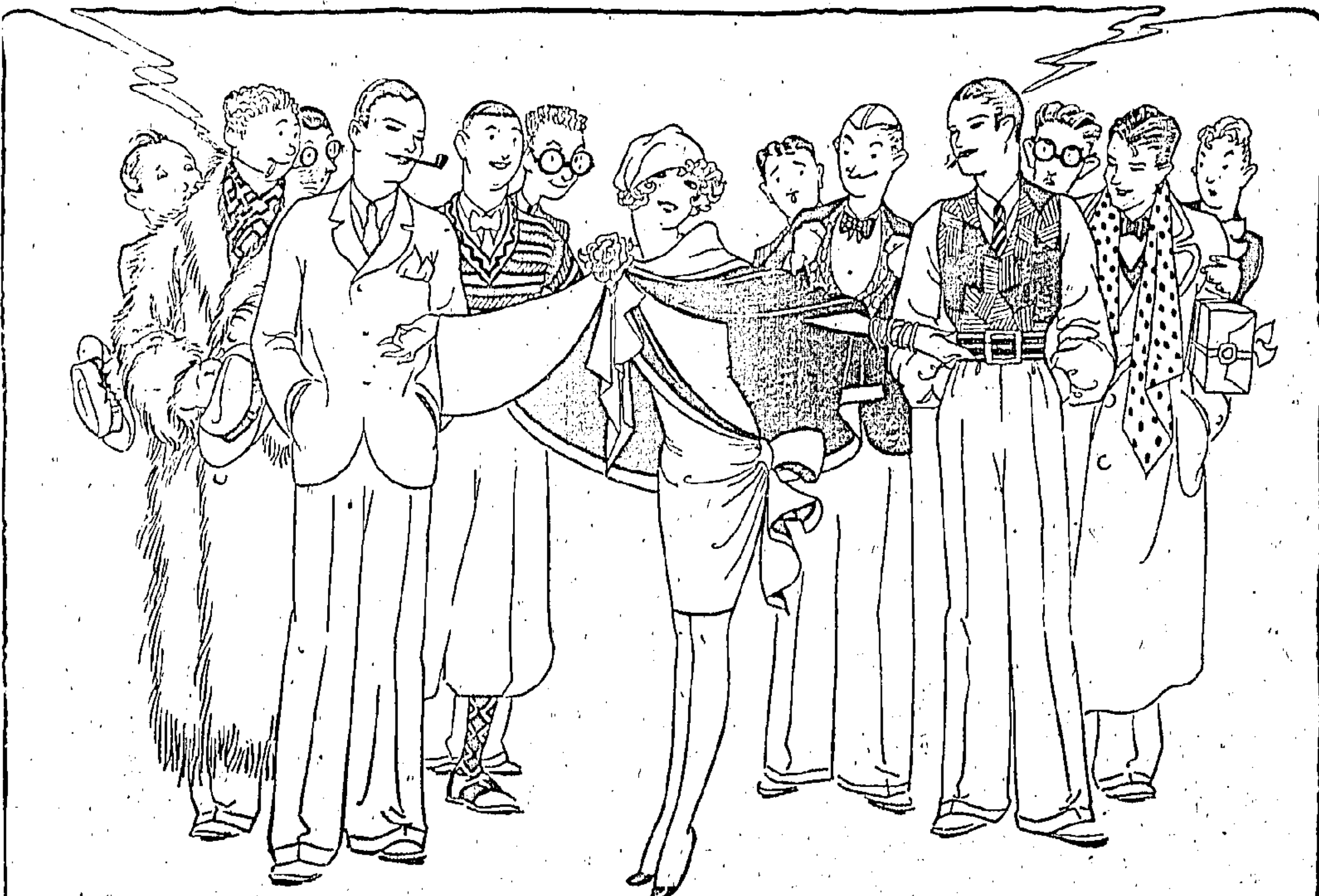
Counsel went on to describe the history of the plaintiff and his wife. The captain, he stated, went to Canada at the age of 19, and late became a rancher. In 1914 he sold out and came to England, joined the Army, and went to France. He obtained an Army commission in the Royal Field Artillery. In 1915 he was sent home owing to his sight becoming defective. Afterwards he was sent to India and went to Mesopotamia.

In 1917 he was invalidated home because he had become almost blind. Thereafter he returned to Canada, and when staying at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, he met a woman who became his wife. She was then only 19 years of age and very attractive, and they became married a fortnight after they met each other. After a visit to England they went to ranch in Alberta, but later returned to England.

Counsel said that the captain had the best reasons for believing that his wife had been unfaithful to him. While living at Malmesbury she confessed that a medical officer had visited her at her flat. She wrote a confession and signed it. Plaintiff then forgave her, and they became reconciled again.

The Public Works Committee of Bedford Corporation has decided not to let either the Corn Exchange or the Town Hall, the two large municipal halls, or any hall under their administration, to the local Labour party, for a meeting to be addressed by Mr. A. J. Cook. The decision follows a debate in the Council after the Corn Exchange had been provisionally booked for March 16. In this debate the opinion was freely expressed that the municipality should not grant facilities for the preaching of sedition. Alderman W. E. Sower said Mr. A. J. Cook did not care "a single damn" what he did so long as he got his own way.

TWELVE A DAY.



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Unfinished Symphony.
- 4472 {No Foolin'.
Goodnight.
- 4480 {Always.
Wandering on.
- 4485 {Bye Bye Blackbird.
When the Red Red Robin.
- 4503 {Hello Aloha!
Somebody's Darling.
- 4516 {Who.
Sunny.
- 4547 {Babying You.
Every Little Maid.
- 4553 {Mo Too!
The More We are Together.
- 4544 {In a Little Garden.
Immortelle Waltz, Sax. Solo.
- 4521 {Chinese Moon.
My Carmenita.

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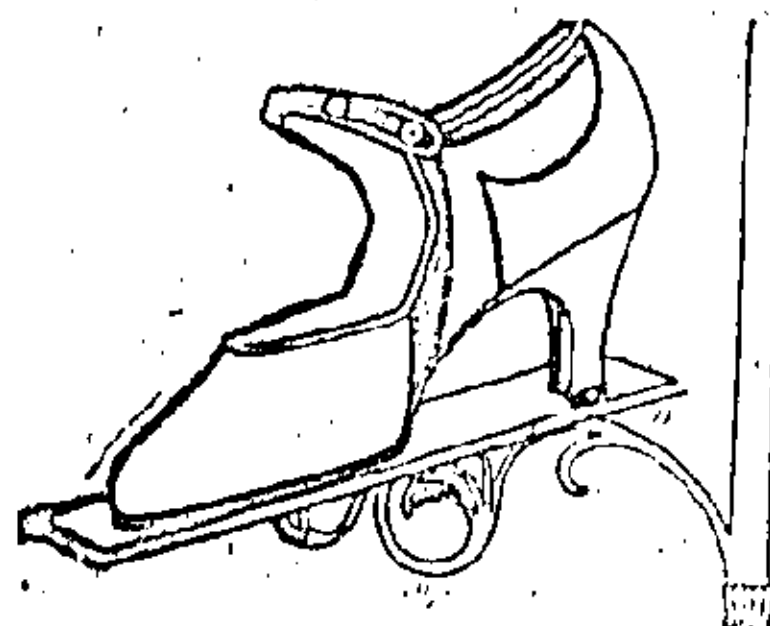
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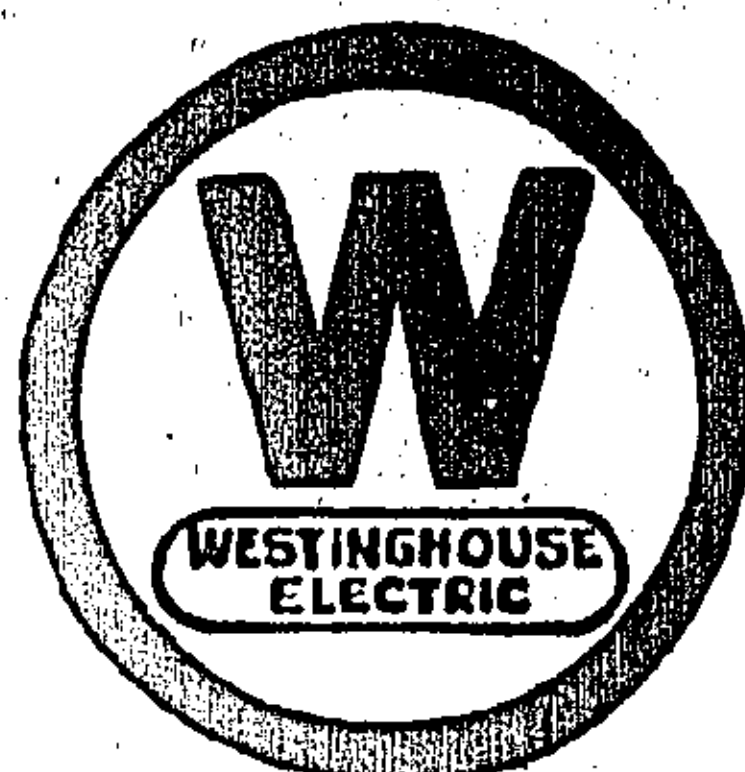
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"MENS SANA IN CORPORE
SANO"
WHAT IT REALLY MEANS.

Broadly speaking, health is determined by a sane mind in a sound body. Translated into simpler terms, this means right thinking and right living to imagine that one may live as he pleases, and thereafter look to medicine to counteract neglect and abuse of the system, is fatuous.

Did the average person but realize how soundness of the blood spells soundness of the body and soundness of mind, many common maladies would be banished forever. It is in the blood-stream that appear, eventually, the vital ingredients derived from nourishment, modified by numerous processes into the required form.

Present-day modes of living tend to bring about an unsound condition of the blood and nerves. There is no corrective more efficient when such conditions are present than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the widely-known blood and nerve tonic, which, being the formula of a highly qualified and skilled physician, are based upon accurate scientific conclusions. As a remedy for anaemia, nervous debility, digestive troubles, rheumatism, as well as for those irregularities of health which afflict women, these Pills stand pre-eminent. Your chemist sells them, or post free, \$1.50 per bottle, \$3.00 for 6 bottles, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

AN INDIAN OFFER.

MAHARAJAH OF KASHMIR
PROMISES SERVICES.

London, April 13.
At the Viceroy's camp at Srinagar an appreciative reference to the offer of the Maharajah of Kashmir of personal service and the use of the resources of the State of Kashmir, in China, was made by the Viceroy at a banquet given in his honour at the close of a fortnight's Vice-regal visit to Kashmir.

He said he believed it would be a bitter disappointment to the Maharajah that the situation did not necessitate the acceptance of his generous offer, but should occasion arise he relied on his Highness to give practical expression to the traditional loyalty of his house.—*Reuter.*

HAIR-SNIPPING ON
BUS.

MAN CHARGED WITH THEFT
OF GIRL'S LOCKS.

Described as a labourer of no fixed abode, William Alfred Wright (24), appeared at North London Police Court charged with assaulting Caroline Wright, a 14-year-old schoolgirl, by cutting a tress of her hair on an omnibus at Stoke Newington Road.

Detective-Sergeant Hawkins applied for a remand, and said a number of girls whose hair had been cut were present in Court, but they could not pick out the prisoner. Nearly all the hair-cutting had been done on buses.

The Magistrate—Is there any reason to suppose that he is mentally affected?

Witness—I don't think so, because he has been dealt with for this class of offence. The officer added that a bus conductor coming on duty was seated behind the prisoner when he saw him cut off the girl's hair with scissors, and he thereupon gave the man into custody. A plait of hair about eight inches long and tied with blue ribbon was handed to the Magistrate for inspection. Sergeant Hawkins said he proposed to charge the prisoner with stealing the hair. Prisoner pleaded guilty to the assault charge, and asked no questions when remanded in custody.

WHERE IS VICTOR
GRAYSON?

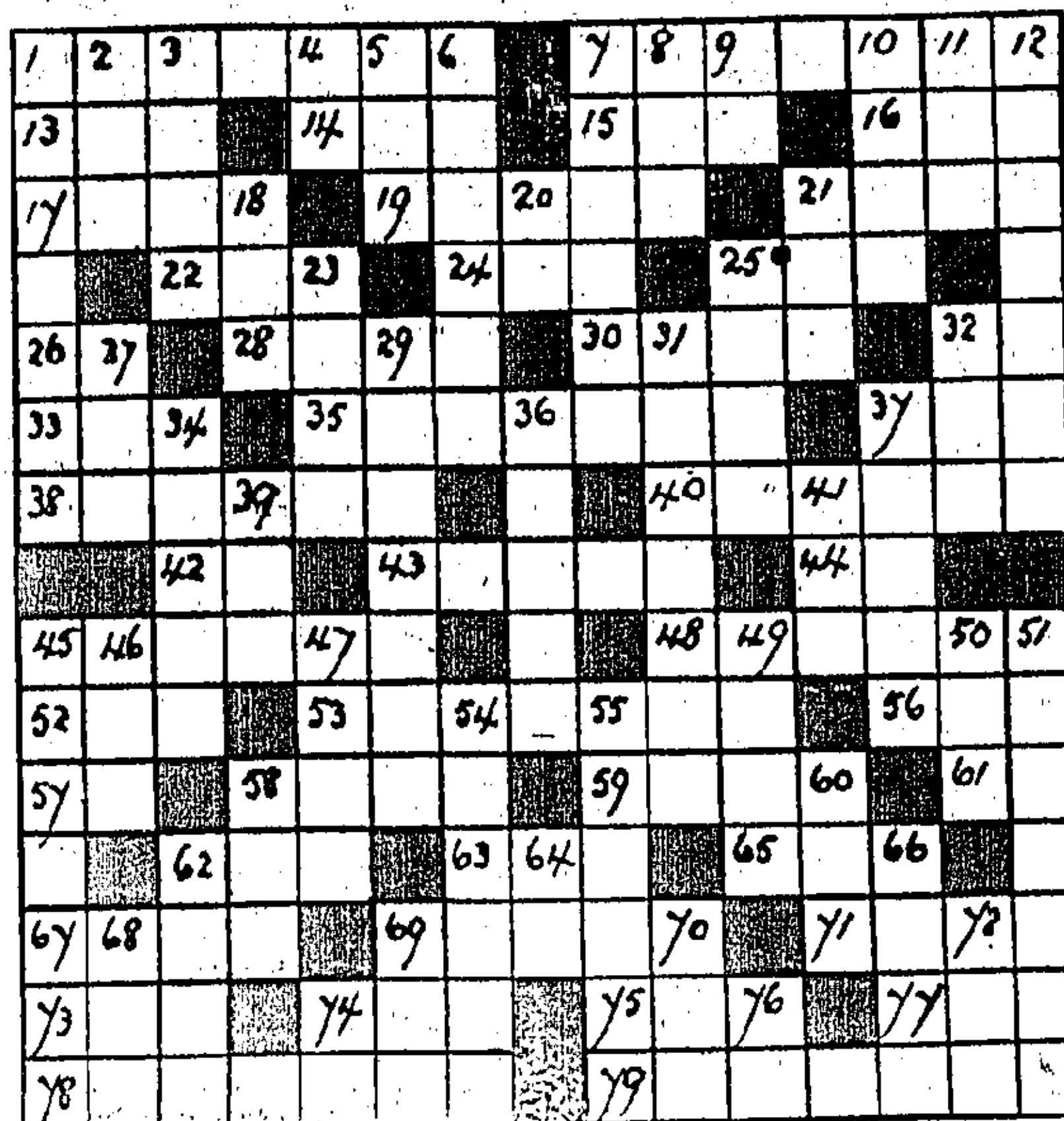
STORMY PETREL WHO HAS
VANISHED.

There seems the possibility of more than an echo of Browning's "What's become of Waring?" in the question "What's become of Victor Grayson?" For seven years his family and friends have had no word as to the whereabouts of the sometime Labour member for Colne Valley, who was the centre of many turbulent scenes in the House in a meteoric Parliamentary career between 1907 and 1910.

It is not his first disappearance, for as a boy of fourteen he ran away to sea and had to tramp three hundred miles home again from the ship's first port of call. Engineering knew him for a little time but he disappeared from that under the stirring of a new ambition to become a Unitarian minister. A brief and not too successful collegiate experience led to the abandonment of the theology for the role of a social reformer and political agitator.

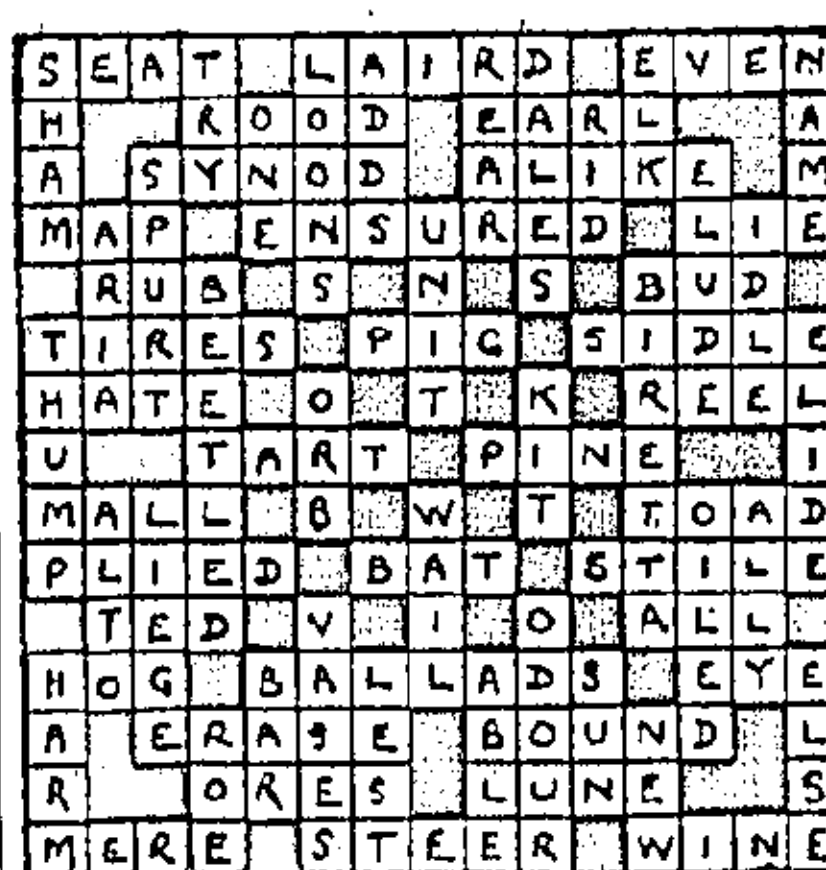
He disappeared from the Parliamentary and political scene under circumstances which suggested a waning interest in matters of social controversy, to reappear in 1913 as a panegyrist of the "natural and beautiful sensuality" of the Italian people. What "new avatar" so versatile a temperament may now have found obviously baffles conjecture.—*Westminster Gazette.*

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



- Across.
- Blotted out.
 - Artist.
 - Before.
 - A number.
 - Donkey.
 - Mineral.
 - A victim.
 - Distance from surface to bottom.
 - Spoken.
 - To macerate flax in water.
 - To defuse.
 - Cease to live.
 - Negative.
 - Identical.
 - By word of mouth.
 - Neuter pronoun.
 - Father.
 - Harness-maker.
 - Mineral.
 - Stems.
 - Nestled.
 - Concerning.
 - Dogma.
 - Actually there.
 - Made from milk.
 - Consumers.
 - Do away with.
 - Business men.
 - Track of a wheel.
 - Part of verb to be.
 - A service.
 - Egyptian goddess.
 - University degree.
 - Made a hole.
 - A low-down fellow.
 - Exclamation denoting surprise.
 - To make fresh.
 - Chime.
 - Decay.
 - An element of an electrolyte.
 - A primary colour.
 - A cereal plant.
 - Soiled.
 - Those who form a store.
- Down.
- Hangs on.
 - Transgress.
 - An affected glance.
 - Towards.
 - Finish.
 - Considered.
 - Guard duty.
 - A tree.
 - Exists.
 - Rent.
 - An age.
 - Told.
 - Affirmation.
 - Father.
 - Insoluble in water.
 - A job.
 - To challenge.
 - Grain.
 - Employers.
 - Losses.
 - Wrath.
 - Ventured.
 - Took dinner.
 - A river animal.
 - Sediment.
 - Was seated.
 - Mouths of volcanoes.
 - Pronoun.
 - A hart.
 - A Continent.
 - Spirit.
 - Places for horses.
 - To go up.
 - Species of duck (plur.)
 - Mire.
 - Drink by small quantities.
 - Known facts.
 - One.
 - A lake.
 - Obtained.
 - Part of a fish.
 - Very damp.
 - Town in Scotland.
 - Within.
 - Perform.

Yesterday's Puzzle.



S. M. R. STOCKS.

RUSSO-CHINESE BREACH
CAUSES DROP.

Tokyo, April 13.
S. M. R. stocks, which dropped six yen and a half suddenly when the Russo-Chinese breach was reported a few days ago, have recovered normal quotations as a result of the Soviet declaring that it does not intend to resort to arms.—*Reuter.*

SHANGHAI PARKS.

WILL BE THROWN OPEN
TO THE CHINESE.

Shanghai, April 13.
The annual meeting of the Ratepayers of the International Settlement this afternoon overwhelmingly resolved to throw open the public parks and gardens to Chinese in the same way as to foreigners but the change will not be

BRITISH PROTEST.

M. P.'s DEMAND LIBERATION
OF COMMUNISTS.

London, April 13.
Thirty-six members of the British House of Commons, reported to include Messrs. Kenworthy and Saklatvala have cabled to Mr. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, demanding the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The cable emphatically protests against the rejection of the motion for a new trial and expresses "horror at the violation of justice committed in the case. It demands the withdrawal of the death sentence and the immediate release of the prisoners.—*Reuter.*

operative until the present anti-foreignism and general unrest have ceased and normal conditions have been restored.
The resolution must be ratified by another meeting of the Ratepayers.—*Reuter.*

MAC'S CAFETERIA.

EASTER

EASTER

Surprise the children with such welcome gifts as Chocolate Eggs, Rabbits, Chickens, Birds' Nests, etc., etc., beautifully decorated for the occasion.

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at

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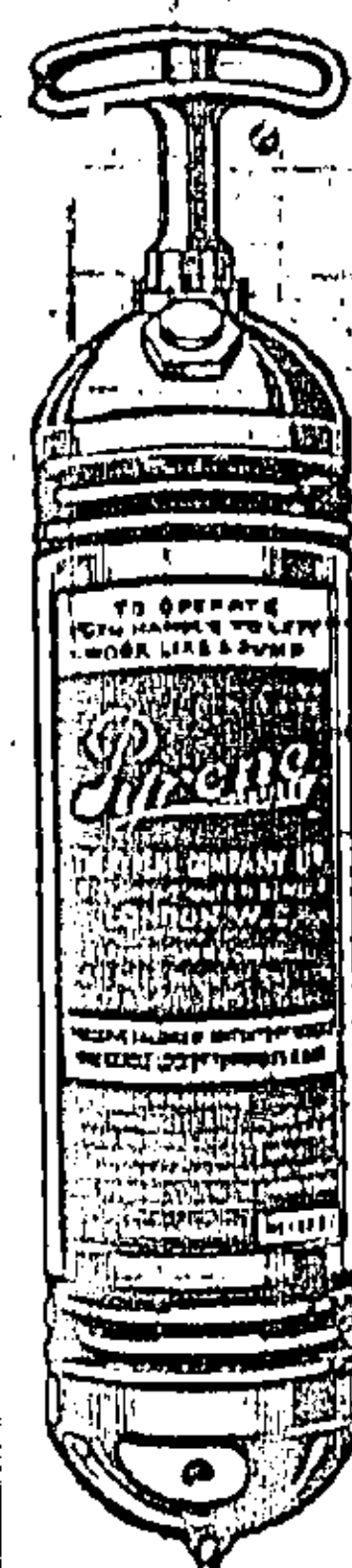
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1927.

OUR POLICE FORCE.

Every resident of the Colony will desire heartily to endorse the words of His Excellency the Governor when he addressed the members of the Hongkong Police Force at their annual inspection on Tuesday evening, especially those in which he thanked the force for its fine service in the past and wished all members of it the best of success in the future. It has often been our pleasant duty to refer in terms of appreciation and praise to the hard work and loyalty of our Police force, but at no time during recent years has their work been more arduous or more successfully performed. It is to the credit of the Force, and also to the credit of this Colony, that in these days of general unrest and turbulence throughout China we have been relatively free from serious crime and that the public peace and good order has been undisturbed. Hongkong has, fortunately, been put of the main stream of recent violent happenings in this part of the world, but if a great deal of that can be traced to our geographical distance from the scene of the main contentions part of it can also be traced to the fact that Hongkong is efficiently protected in a police sense and that the lot of the evildoer is assuredly a just one. Not only is the general prevailing atmosphere one in which the ordinary criminal would be encouraged to activity, but there has been a tremendous amount of under-the-surface plotting among the different Chinese factions and it is in the work of the Criminal Investigation Department where so much of the preventive action is taken. The old maxim which says that to be forewarned is to be forearmed was never more truly applied than in the preventive work of a police force, and past experience has proved that the intelligence department of Hongkong's force is not only a credit to its organisers and directors but a valuable safeguard against serious criminal outbreaks.

Once again there were numbers of well-earned decorations to be awarded to officers and men of the force for special acts of bravery, and the Colony as a whole will rejoice in the knowledge that Sub-Inspector Andrews has been recommended for the King's Medal for the fine part he took in the fight against armed robbers who landed to

beach in Gin Drinkers' Bay. There are many other fine exploits recounted in the official account of the acts for which the awards have been given—a record of duty bravely performed of which any force might be justly proud. Apart altogether from the work of crime prevention and punishment, a modern police force, has much additional work to perform, especially in connexion with the regulation of street traffic, the issuance of licences and supervision of all those who use them. His Excellency the Governor paid a very well-deserved tribute to the excellence of the traffic control of to-day, and we think that all motorists in the Colony will heartily agree with us when we state that the improvement in traffic control during the past two or three years has been very real and much appreciated. His Excellency foreshadowed that the work of the force in 1927 would not be much less arduous than it had been in 1926, and we can wholeheartedly echo his statement that the entire community of the Colony places complete confidence in the discipline, efficiency and loyalty of the force.

The Kuomintang Split.

The most recent news about the action taken at Shanghai by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's loyal troops, and the strengthening of the garrison at Canton, as well as precautionary measures against Hankow extremist influence permeating the population, indicate clearly that a definite contest is on between the moderate and Communist elements of Nationalist China. For the time being there is less head being paid to the "enemy," and one is rather inclined to recall the moral of a house divided against itself. One fact which has emerged very clearly from the welter of speculation on Kuomintang affairs, is that Hankow has become the stronghold of a decidedly "Red" faction, which hopes to control Canton and Shanghai, and reduce the whole of the territory under Nationalist domination to a closer approximation of the Russian Soviet framework. This takes its importance from the fact that Hankow is the acknowledged new headquarters of the Nationalist government. Canton was given a secondary role, and this centralised point in the Wu-Han area was to be the focus of affairs Chinese. Now, with the plotting that is rife, Chiang Kai-shek finds he is threatened by sedition in the rear, and has the task of reducing his opponents to a state of quiescence before he can seriously tackle the greater problems which lie ahead. He is for the present well served by loyal generals both in the north and the extreme south. But it appears as if he will in the end have to call a halt in his northern expedition, and march back to Hankow to administer a lesson to the extremists. Severe steps have already been taken at Shanghai, and probably the atmosphere will be considerably cleared thereby. Nevertheless, the Communist party, seemingly well backed by Bolshevik Russia, may prove a hard nut to crack. Meanwhile, the inevitable effect of internal dissension appears to be already showing itself. The Northerners have pushed the Nationalists back at one or two important points, and the immediate outlook is not particularly bright for Nationalist arms. Chiang's success depended mainly on the unity which prevailed for a long time in his ranks. His opponents were swept before him chiefly because of petty differences. That should have been a lesson to the South. One day, in the distant future perhaps, there may develop from all this chaos a unified China. Not very long ago we seemed to see the germs of unity developing. But apparently the great urge of country above party, and the good of all above the interests of the few, is far from being established in modern China. For the foreign observer these days the safest policy is the old one, already so much overworked, of "wait and see."

POLICE WHISTLE.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Charged before Major C. Wilson at the Central Police Court this morning with being in possession of a police whistle which was identified to be police equipment from the letters "H.K.P." inscribed on it, a Chinese said that the whistle was issued to him while he was employed in the Gaoi Department, and that he forgot to return it when discharged.

The statement was disproved on enquiries made of the Gaoi authorities, and defendant was sentenced to fourteen days' hard

DAY BY DAY.

THERE WOULD BE A GREAT MANY MORE HAPPY UNIONS IN THE WORLD IF THE CHOICE WERE LEFT ENTIRELY IN THE HANDS OF THE WOMEN.—P. E. PENNY.

To-morrow being Good Friday, there will be no issue of the Hongkong Telegraph.

A Chinese girl fell out of a tram car which was proceeding along Des Voeux Road Central, yesterday. She was removed to Hospital suffering from concussion.

This morning's Harbour Office reports gave 17 arrivals and 11 departures, British vessels returning five and four respectively, leaving 70 vessels in harbour, of which 26 were British.

Mr. W. A. Watson, General Agent, Canadian National Railways, Singapore, proceeded on leave on the 12th inst. Mr. G. M. Hemsworth, Hongkong, will act for him during his absence.

Mr. E. C. H. Wolff has been gazetted as Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements. Mr. G. Hornum, who has been acting since the departure of Mr. Hayes Martineau, sailed for home by the Macedonia.

There were four fresh cases of small-pox reported yesterday, three being from the City and one from Kowloon. There was also one case of typhoid fever and one of puerperal fever. All the sufferers were Chinese.

At the Marine Court this morning, two junk mistresses, charged before Lieut. Commr. G. F. Hole with lying outside five other boats alongside s.s. Pronto, pleaded guilty and were each fined \$5, with the alternative of five days' imprisonment.

Emigrants staying at the Chu-Yick Boarding House at No. 6 North Street, engaged in a fight yesterday, from which one of them emerged with a fractured skull. Order was restored on the arrival of the police, the injured man being taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

At the service in St. John's Cathedral on Good Friday morning the soloists will be Mrs. R. Sanger (Soprano), Mrs. G. E. Aubrey (Violin), and Mr. A. P. Glanville (Bass), assisted by members of the Cathedral Choir. Mr. Frederick Mason, A.R.C.O., L.T.C.L., will be at the organ.

A Chinese, who attempted to bring 2½ gallons of Chinese wine into the Colony without paying \$2 duty, on arriving by the steamer Tai Lee, from Kowloon, was fined \$15 or ten days of the Central Magistracy this morning, by Mr. R. E. Lindsay. Revenue Officer Warden was in charge of the case.

A Vocal and Instrumental Recital will be given in St. John's Cathedral on Good Friday evening, at 9.15 o'clock. The soloists are Mrs. R. Sanger (Soprano), Mrs. G. E. Aubrey (Violin), Mr. A. P. Glanville (Bass), assisted by members of the Cathedral Choir. A collection will be made for the Organ Fund.—Advt.

The new Governor of the Straits Settlements, Sir Hugh Clifford, is expected to arrive early in June. The Hon. Mr. W. Peel, who will be Officer Administering the Government after the departure of Sir Laurence Guillemard on May 6, will therefore act for a month only. On the arrival of Sir Hugh, Mr. Peel will proceed home on leave.

It is advertised that all departments of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., will be closed on Good Friday, the 15th inst., and Easter Monday, the 18th inst. The Hongkong Dispensary will be open for dispensing prescriptions from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. on these two days. All departments will be open as usual on Saturday the 16th inst.

"COAL 'OLE" CLOSED.

THIS MORNING'S SUDDEN ORDER.

Customers who gathered in the "Coal 'Ole" this morning, were dismayed when shortly before noon all lights were switched out and the doors of the establishment closed.

It was learned that the management had received orders from the Police to close the premises. No reason was given, but it is thought that the Government action is based on a report from the Assistant Captain of Police that the sub-basement of the Savoy Hotel is insufficiently ventilated.

The matter is, we understand, at present the subject of negotiation between the proprietors and Police

CORRESPONDENCE.

SPIRITS IN STATUE SQUARE.

[To the Editor, Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—The recent assertion that a "ghost" or spirit manifestation has been seen in Statue Square appears to have been generally ridiculed by the majority of people.

The matter is not one for levity as such manifestations are not usually signs of romantic imaginations. In fact, ample proof has been given the world, that departed friends do occasionally give ocular evidence of their nearness to us.—Yours, etc.,

CONVERTED.
Hongkong, April 13th, 1927.

Worthy Preference.

Sir,—The "ghosts" of Statue Square are an intriguing subject, of considerable interest to those who believe in spirits. Personally I prefer something with a little more body and a little less kick.—Yours etc.,

SCPTIC.
Hongkong, April 14, 1927.

Enough To—

Sir,—In your account of the "Spooks" of Statue Square, you mention a lady who weeps, and your correspondent suggests that it is Queen Victoria weeping for the breakdown of the British Empire.

Is it not more likely that she somehow caught sight of the City Hall? That would make anyone or anything weep.—Yours etc.,

HUNTER.
Hongkong, April 13, 1927.

The Wrong Gentleman.

Sir,—It was the considered opinion of myself and a couple of friends, after reading the accounts of the "ghostly" happenings in Statue Square yesterday, that such things as "ghosts" were one of the things not done in Hongkong.

With a view therefore of eliminating such visitations in the future, we set out last night to lay the gentleman by the heels. Shortly before midnight a short robust man with a hefty stick was seen coming from the direction of the Supreme Court. We concealed ourselves as best we were able and then tackled him.

We have decided to do no more ghost-stalking. He proved to be more robust than we thought a "ghost" could be and I am quite satisfied that the stick was solid. When explanations were made we adjourned to the nearest hotel for our spiritual good.—Yours etc.,

B. B. B.
Hongkong, April 14, 1927.

SINGAPORE BOYCOTT CONTINUES.

FEAR OF REPRISALS RESTRAINS CHINESE.

The boycott by Chinese of vehicles run by the Singapore Traction Company still continues. It has now lasted for three weeks, and although a few days ago some Chinese were seen on the trolley buses the work of intimidators still appears to be effective, and there is no improvement in the position.

Though the disturbances of last week have quite died down, the continuance of the boycott indicates a very serious position which is naturally causing a good deal of anxiety to the authorities. It is obvious that the majority of Chinese would be glad to use the cheap and comfortable service which the Traction Co. offers, but they are restrained by fear of reprisals on the part of the agitators who instigated the boycott.

RIOTERS SENTENCED.

SEQUEL TO SINGAPORE OUTBREAKS.

A number of Chinese who were arrested at the junction of Merchant Road and New Bridge Road, Singapore recently during the disturbances were last week produced before Mr. P. A. F. David, the District Judge, and charged with rioting.

On the application of Mr. N. H. P. Whiteley, the D.P.T., twenty-one Chinese were discharged. Mr. Whiteley said that they were arrested in houses from which stones were thrown and some of those arrested might be innocent. His Worship discharged them and warned them to keep out of trouble.

Two Chinese who were arrested red-handed by Mr. Thomas, A.S.P., and an Inspector, respectively, were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

The weather forecast up till noon to-morrow is: "North-west to north-east winds, moderate;

The Very Idea!

The captain and his chief engineer, tired of endless arguments as to the one with which the ship could most easily dispense, decided to change places to settle the difference.

The chief ascended the bridge, and the skipper dived into the engine-room. After a couple of hours the captain appeared on deck, covered with oil.

"Chief," he bellowed, "you'll have to come down here at once. I can't make her go."

"Of course, you can't," came the reply. "She's ashore."

Of Socialism I have heard And Bolshevism, too; And Communism off has stirred My heart to fears anew. But now these words no longer move My feelings and appal. These various "isms" always prove But "wasms" after all.

A "black list" of those who do not pay their free-will offerings is posted up in a church near Christchurch.

This fact was revealed at the annual meeting of the Priory Church—the mother church—when the possibilities of a similar scheme were discussed.

It was pointed out that Mudeford raised £289 by free-will offerings while Priory raised only £248, but the Mudeford churchgoers admitted that their free-will offering took the place of the usual Sunday collection.

Willesden man: I have been married eleven years.—Wife (from back of the court): Fifteen, Charlie.—The man: Sorry, mate, I forgot the war time.

Woman at Willesden: I will call him a gentleman, whether he is or not.—The Magistrate: I can assure you he is no lady.

Solicitor to a Hackney woman, at Shoreditch: Your husband is not here.—The woman: He asked me to give evidence for him, as he is so nervous.

Judge Cluer, in the Shoreditch County Court: Flattery does not appeal to me.

Man at Nottingham: I went to the doctor for a sick paper to certify that I was fit for work!

Debtor (at Bangor Bankruptcy Court): I did not insure the premises after the first fire, because the neighbours might talk.

Andrew Lang used to say that as a little boy he was always concerned about the fate of the little bear when they sang in church—Can a mother's tender care Cease towards the child she bears.

I think English audiences are just adorable.—Pauline Frederick. One New Zealander is a better customer for this country than 300 Russians.—Mr. Amery.

Accents in a French advertisement are just as important as h's are in an English advertisement.—Judge Tobin.

I should like to see it an accepted fact that, come what may, we (Britain and America) will never go to war with each other.—Sir Esme Howard.

A domestic comedy, based on a shingle, is being watched with amused interest by Tipton townspeople.

The expressed intention of a young married woman to have her hair shingled was met by her husband's strongest protests, which she ignored. When she appeared with her hair shingled in the most fashionable style her husband said nothing, but next morning he went to business without having shaved.

He has not shaved since, and his beard has now reached the "in-artistic" stage of growth. He is the victim of a good deal of "chaff," but declares that he will not shave until his wife's hair returns to its normal length.

Two men, travelling in India, were startled to see a native dash out of the jungle, racing madly for his life, pursued by a leopard. "He's making a race for it," said one. "D'ye think you can spot the winner?"

"The winner, my dear chap," replied the other, "is already spotted."

At Shoreditch County Court a woman employed at a Hackney factory spoke of "my forelady." Judge, Cluer, exclaimed, "Your what?" Witness—My forelady. His Honour—Forelady? Do you call me a work gentleman? (Laughter.) Why do you talk such nonsense? What is there to be ashamed of in being called a

OBITUARY.

REAR-ADMIRAL G. J. TODD,
D.S.O.

The death is announced of Rear-Admiral George James Todd, D.S.O., retired. Entering the Royal Navy in January, 1883, he first went to sea two years later in the Dreadnought in the Mediterranean. He was promoted to Sub-Lieutenant in March, 1894, and to Lieutenant in June, 1896. Later he took up destroyer work, commanding the Bruizer and the Coquette. In 1905 he was given command of the river gunboat Woodcock, in China, and was promoted to Commander at the end of 1907. From 1911 to 1914 he commanded the gun-vessel Sphinx in the Persian Gulf, but at the mobilisation for war joined the cruiser Isis. He left her at the end of 1914 to command the cruiser Amethyst, in which he served at the Dardanelles. He was commended for service in action, and was promoted to Captain on June 30, 1915. He later took command of the cruiser Bristol, and commanded her in the action on May 15, 1917, when an Austrian force raided the Allied drifter line in the Adriatic and sank 14 of the drifters. The Bristol and Dartmouth, assisted by French and Italian destroyers, chased the enemy off. Captain Todd was awarded the D.S.O. for his services. He continued in the Bristol until the spring of 1919, and afterwards commanded the coastal motor boat base at Osea, retiring in 1922. He was advanced to Rear-Admiral on the retired list in July, 1926.

Captain W. H. Boys, R.N.

Captain William Henderson Boys, R.N., retired, died on March 8, at Southsea, aged 63. The second son of Admiral Henry Boys, he entered the Royal Navy in July, 1876, and as a Naval Cadet of the Boadicea, flagship of Commodore Frederick Richards at the Cape, served during the Zulu War of 1879, being awarded the Zulu medal. Three years later, he was a midshipman of the Minotaur, flagship of Vice-Admiral Dowell, during the Egyptian War of 1882, receiving the medal and the Khedive's bronze star. He was made a Lieutenant in October, 1886, and qualified in gunnery, being afterwards Gunner Lieutenant of the battleship Hotspur, Agamemnon, Camperdown, Royal Sovereign and Nile. In 1904 he was made Inspecting Officer of Coastguard at Greenock, and in February, 1908, he retired with the rank of Commander. Recalled for the war he took command in September, 1914, of the cruiser Sirius, in naval bombardments of the Belgian coast. At the time of the raid on Scarborough, the Sirius was based on the Humber, as guardship, but in the spring of 1915 she was ordered to the Cameroons. West Africa. In March, 1918, with acting rank as Captain, he was appointed Senior Naval Officer at Loch Ewe and Aulbea, and in the following September became Commander of Convoys. He was confirmed in the rank of Captain from the date of the armistice.

Capt. Murray Scott.

The death has occurred of Captain Murray Scott, who was for a number of years in the service of the Straits Steamship Company.

A native of Scotland he came to the Straits 40 years ago and in the early nineties he brought out the old steamer, Mary Austin, from China, and the Quorra from Sierra Leone.

Captain Scott joined the Straits Steamship Co. 20 years ago and at the time of his retirement, on account of ill-health, three years ago, was the master of the Hebe.

The funeral, which took place last week, was largely attended, those present at the graveside including members of Lodge Scottin, to which the late Captain Scott belonged.

LINGNAM STRIKE.

AN EARLY END EXPECTED.

Hopes of an early settlement of the Labour strike at Lingnam University were indicated on Tuesday, says the Canton Gazette when it was reported that the Department of Peasantry and Labour had received an order from the Canton branch of the Political Council to initiate negotiations for the termination of the strike.

The order of the Political Council instructed the Labour Department to hasten the calling-off of the strike, as it was not fitting to allow a strike to continue in the case of an educational institution. The Foreign Office also sent a dispatch to the Bureau of Public Safety to take proper police precautions for the protection of the college residents and premises.

KUOMINTANG SPLIT.

SOME QUESTIONS TO CHIANG.

The following is a very illuminating extract from an article entitled: "What is absolutism?", recently written by Mr. Hsu Chien, Minister of Justice of the Nationalist Government:—

In the present movement for the preservation of the Kuomintang my remarks are only intended for the interests of the Kuomintang. In spite of all differences of opinion, I esteem Comrade Chiang Kai-shek as highly as formerly. His military services for the party will forever be remembered in history.

What is absolutism? When the power of the party is in the hand of an individual and does not remain in the hand of the party,—this constitutes absolutism. Comrade Chiang declares that he is the chairman of the Central Committee of the party and also of the Political Committee, and this together is the centralizing of the party power. In this case, I desire to address a few questions to the chairman:—

May a chairman without authority and decision of the Central Committee issue orders to the party?

May a chairman send soldiers to Canton to suppress the city party committee?

May a chairman without the decision of the Central Committee send a head of a department to a foreign country and appoint another in his stead?

May a chairman without the decision of the party arbitrarily change its plan in foreign affairs by sending a representative to America?

May a chairman disregard the resolutions adopted by the Central Committee of the party, that the Central Government and the Central Committee of the party shall have their seat in Wuhan and not in Nanchang, as the chairman ordered?

Comrade Chiang insists further, that the "Joint Conference" in Hankow was against discipline and illegal and that there is no difference between it and the Conference in Hsi Shan, therefore the work of the revolutionary "Joint Conference" is anti-revolutionary. It is true, cause of the necessity of the revolutionary conditions. According to the resolution, to transfer the Government and the Central Committee of the party from Canton to Wuhan, this provisional Conference had to be formed, in order to admit of no interruption in the exercising of power through the party and the Government. Even Comrade Chiang recognized this necessity originally, for he himself sent a congratulatory telegram at the opening of the Conference. During his stay in Wuhan, he took part at the Conference. The work of the "Joint Conference"—among which are agreements concerning the British concessions in Hankow and Kukiang—are most important.

We consider the present situation most serious. The movement for the saving of the Kuomintang dare not be delayed. Whether Comrade Chiang will be angry or exercise his great power, we need have no fear. The Commander-in-Chief can only command his troops, but not the party. He must obey the orders of the party. Let Comrade Chiang look back, why the Kuomintang formerly suffered misfortune again and again. The reason was, that the power was invested in individual members and not in the party itself. To-day we must reorganize the Kuomintang and remove its past faults.

NANTAO TRAMS.

TAKEN OVER BY WORKERS.

Since the taking of Shanghai by the Cantonese troops and the rise in power of the Shanghai General Labour Union, a Communist organization, the Employees' Union of the Nantao Tramways have taken over complete control of the line and are now operating it on what they think are Communist principles.

All the takings on the line are turned into one common fund at the end of the business day and then divided *pro rata* among the employees of the Tramways according to their status and share of work in the operating of the line.

Not a copper is turned over to the management of the Tramways; every copper reverts back to the employees. How the trams manage to operate and whether or not any funds are paid for upkeep, power, and repairs is a detail that could not be learned recently.

Needless to say the motorman keeps a wary count on the passengers of his tram to make sure the conductor who collects the fares does not attempt to "squeeze" a personal share.

FARMERS' BANK.

TO BE ESTABLISHED IN KWANGTUNG.

To aid the peasants and farmers of this province to increase their productive efficiency, the Provincial Government has taken definite steps to establish a bank to facilitate farming transactions, says the Canton Gazette. This bank is to be commercial and savings in character, and is to be known as the Peasants' and Farmers' Bank. The bank will help the peasants and farmers in every way possible. It will loan them money at the low rate of interest of 5 per cent. per annum, so that they can proceed with their agricultural work free from financial anxiety. This will be a great help to the poorer peasants and farmers. Then, too, the bank will help to regulate the circulation of money in the country districts so as to facilitate business.

Comprehensive plans for the establishment of this Peasants' and Farmers' Bank have been worked out by a government committee consisting of representatives of the Departments of Industry, Peasantry and Labour, and the Treasury. This committee, appointed by the Provincial Government, has drawn up a set of regulations governing the establishment of the bank.

Joint Enterprise.

The Peasants' and Farmers' Bank is to be a joint enterprise between the Government and the people. The capital has been fixed at ten million dollars. At the start one half of this sum, that is, five million dollars will be sufficient. Part of this five million dollars will be raised by the people, and the rest will be provided by the Government. All the public lands under the Provincial Government will be turned over to the bank as part of its assets.

REFORMS WANTED.

PETITION TO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

A petition has been presented to the Provincial Government on Monday by representatives of the Peasants, Workers, Merchants, and Educators Joint Union, for the realization of ten proposals passed at a meeting of the Union, says the Canton Gazette. The delegation was received by the Chief Secretary who promised to bring up the ten measures at the next council meeting of the Provincial Government for consideration.

The ten measures are as follows:

1. To hold a Provincial Convention within two months.
2. Abolition of miscellaneous taxes.
3. Set aside a fund (must not be less than \$500,000 monthly) for the purpose of developing industry.
4. Both City and District people should have a say in the politics of the province so as to realize democracy, one of Dr. Sun's three principles.
5. Abolish Likin.
6. Revise the tariff.
7. The people should have absolute freedom of speech and to hold meetings.
8. Free competition in salt trade industry.
9. Suppress opium and gambling.
10. Devote more funds for education, pay higher salaries to teachers, and institute free education on a wider scale.

FIREWOOD HUNTERS.

HEAVY FINES IMPOSED.

Firewood hunters have been responsible for great havoc wrought in Government plantations on the hillside at Stanley, and when a search was made at the hut of one of the villagers yesterday, police officers found two 9-foot pine logs, several large pieces of similar timber which showed marks of having been recently cut, and a huge pile of chopped wood. Three lbs. of dynamite, which were also discovered concealed in the hut, were included in the exhibits placed before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Police Court this morning, when the villager was charged.

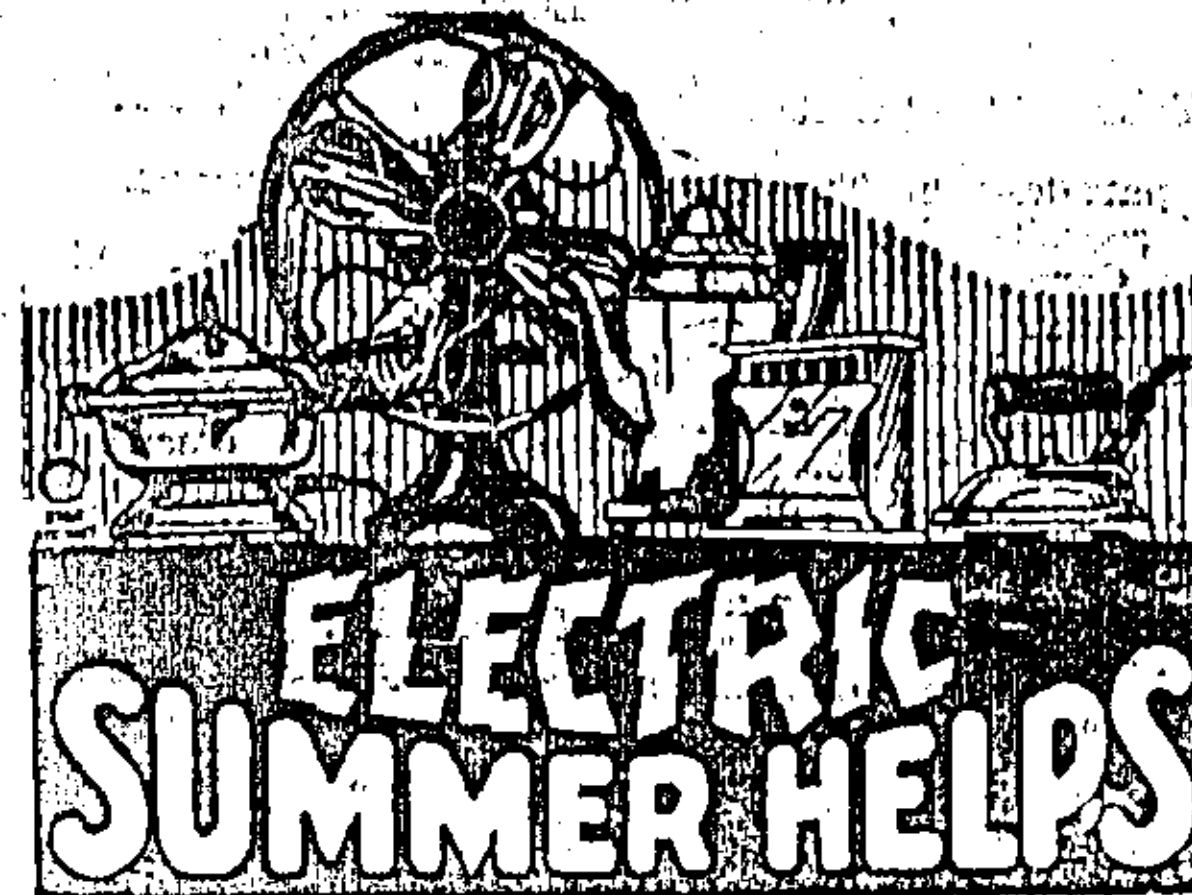
On the first count of possessing the two pine logs, the defendant was fined \$100, or six weeks. On another count in respect of the chopped wood, he was fined \$250, or three months, while for being in possession of the dynamite, defendant was further fined \$75, or fourteen days.

A Chinese woman also a villager of Stanley, replying to a charge of being in possession of nine sticks of dynamite, said that her nine-year-old child picked up the explosive from the roadside and brought it home.

His Worship: What is the use of telling such nonsense? These things are not thrown about to be picked up everywhere.

A fine of \$30, or three weeks' was inflicted.

G.E.C.



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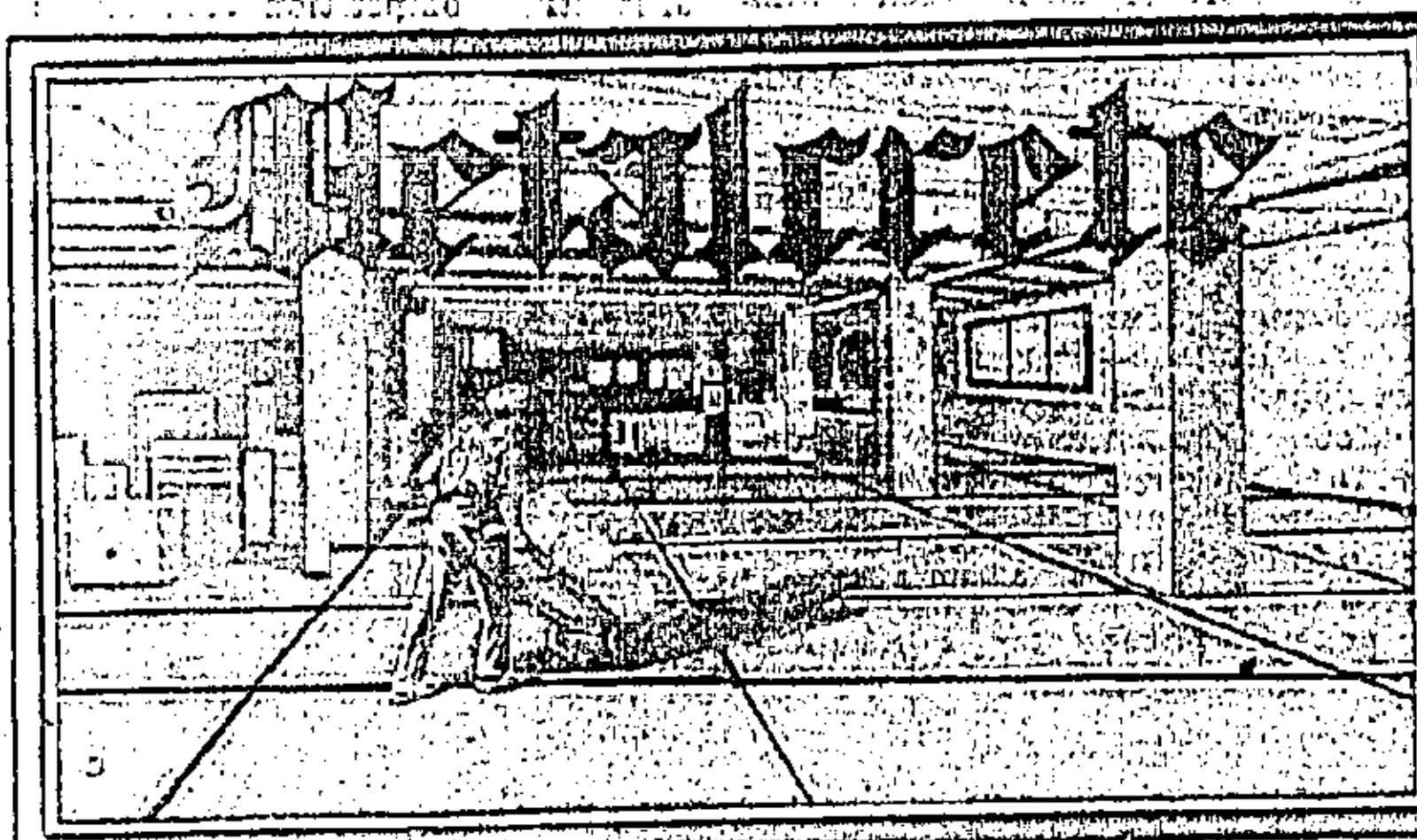
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"THE HONGKONG EMPORIUM"

WHITE GIRL SLAVE.

BOUGHT OUT OF BONDAGE.

With the approval of the German Government, a white woman put up for auction at a public slave market on the border of Afghanistan has been bought by the German legation at Kabul, reports a Berlin message.

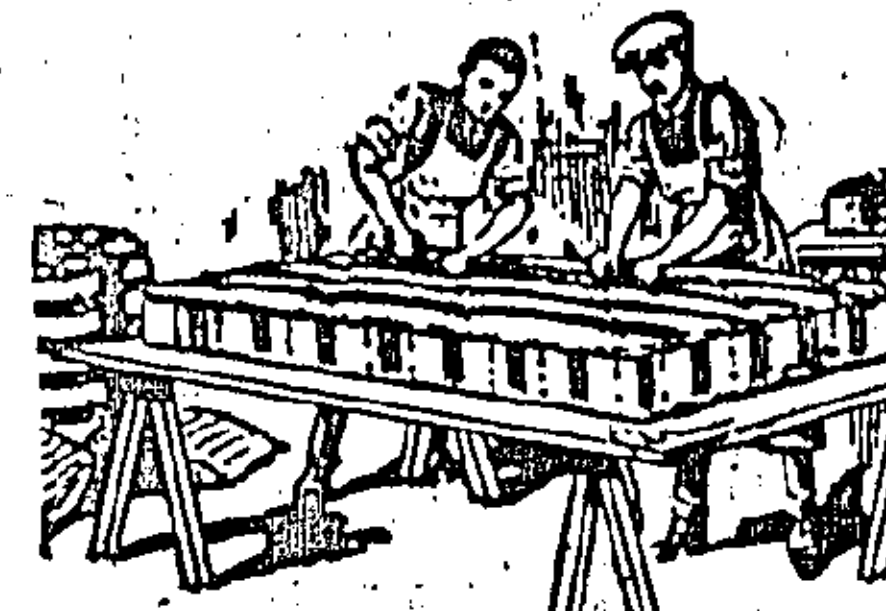
She is Charlott Khan, a German, born in Berlin. In 1921 she married a young Afghan tobacco merchant, Abdullah Khan, and lived

in his native land. A few months ago, Khan died and his widow discovered to her horror that she and all of her husband's property passed into the ownership of her brother-in-law, according to Afghan law.

This man offered to marry her, but when she refused, he advertised her for sale on the open slave market. Diplomatic protests were made, but authorities would not order her release. So the German legation was ordered to pay the fixed price for the slave to secure her freedom.

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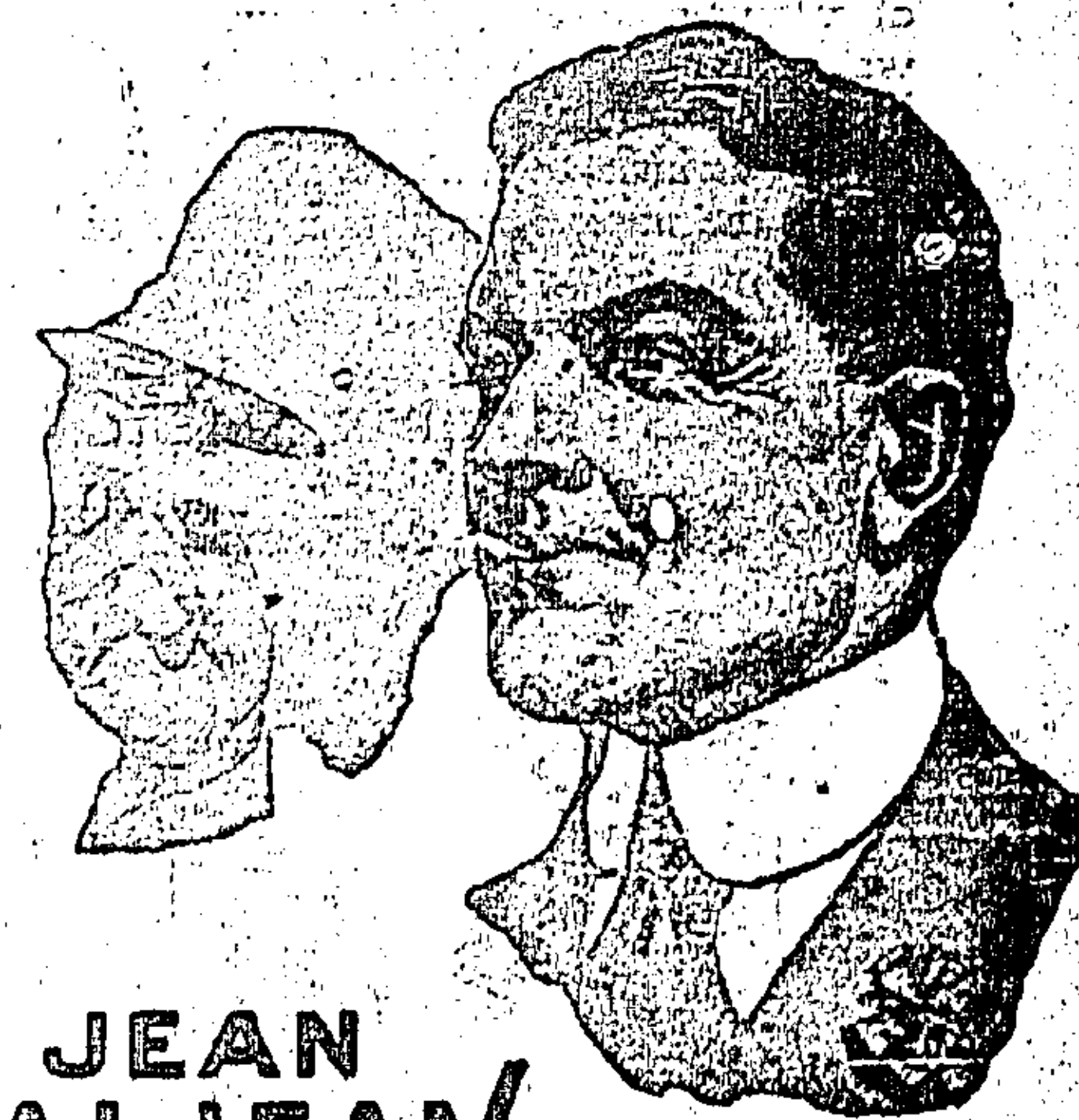
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FOUR INDIAN LOVE LYRICS.

JACQUES JACOBS' ENSEMBLE.

- 3982 { PART 1. TEMPLE BELLS.
" 2. LESS THAN THE DUST.
- 3983 { PART 3. KASHMIRI SONG.
" 4. TILL I WAKE.

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Fortify your
System
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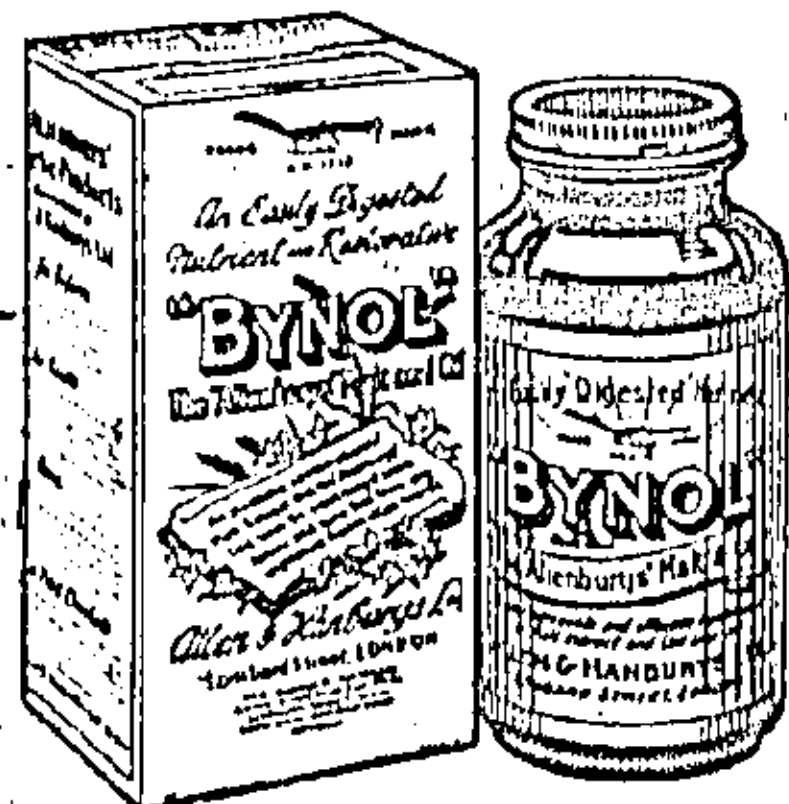
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THE VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps
orders by Lieut.-Colonel L. G. Bird,
D.S.O., Administrative Commandant.
No. 272.

Hongkong, Thurs., 14, Apr. 1927.

1. Recruits parade.—On Tuesday, 19th April, all recruits of the Corps will parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Uniform optional, belt, rifle and bayonet.
 2. Lecture.—On Friday, 22nd April at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. a lecture on Aerial Survey will be given by O.C. Military Survey Section, Royal Engineers. All ranks are invited to be present.
 3. Signal Class.—Signal Class will be held at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, 21st April, under 2/Lieut. M. G. Noll.
 4. Artillery Company.—The Company will parade at Volunteer Headquarters on Tuesday, 19th April, at 6.30 p.m. for instruction in Musketry on Miniature Range.
- All those who failed last season in Parts I. and II. are specially requested to attend.
- Members of the Company are reminded that Part I. Musketry will take place on Sunday, 24th April at Stonecutters for those who have not yet fired this season.
5. Engineer Company.—The Miniature Range at Corps Headquarters is at the disposal of the Engineer Company on every Wednesday at 5.30 p.m.

Musketry.

6. Artillery and Engineer Companies.—Musketry Part I. will be fired by the above Companies at Stonecutters Range on Sunday, 24th April, 1927.

Range Officer: 2/Lieut. M. G. Noll. As this is the last Sunday allotted to these Companies for Part I., all those who have not fired must endeavour to attend.

Launch will leave Murray Pier at 9 a.m. and call at Kowloon Pier at 9.10 a.m.

Dress: Uniform or multi optional, but rifle, bayonet, pouches, braces and belts must be taken as the whole Part I. Course must be fired in drill order, whether over uniform or multi.

Arms must be drawn from Corps Headquarters on Friday, 22nd April, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon, or 2 and 4 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m. and on Saturday, 23rd April, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

7. Scottish Company.—21st April, 1927, at 5.30 p.m.

All Platoons at Corps Headquarters for Musketry. No. 5 Platoon, Miniature Range. Tests Nos. 1 and 3. No. 6 Platoon—Kennedy Road Range. Tests Nos. 4 and 6. No. 7 Platoon—Parade Ground. Tests Nos. 2 and 5.

Platoon Commanders are responsible that all members of their platoons pass the preliminary musketry tests before firing Part II.

8. Portuguese Company.—There will be no parade for Portuguese Company Trained Men on Good Friday, 15th April.

Next parade will be held on Friday, 22nd April at 5.30 p.m. at Volunteer Headquarters.

Strength.

9. Strength.—The following are taken on the strength and posted as under:

- No. 1,199 Pte. Wilkinson, A.C., No. 2 Platoon dated April 11, 1927.
No. 1,200 Pte. Logan, C. R., No. 6 Platoon dated April 11, 1927.
No. 1,201 Pte. Woodier, J., No. 4 Platoon dated April 12, 1927.
No. 1,202 Pte. Barros, H. A., No. 9 Platoon dated April 12, 1927.
No. 1,203 Pte. Xavier, J. J., No. 10 Platoon dated April 12, 1927.
No. 1,204 Pte. Bautista, D., No. 10 Platoon dated April 12, 1927.
10. Promotions and Appointments.—The following promotions and appointments will take effect from the 12th April, 1927.

Artillery Company.

No. 893 Gunner A. S. Hersee to be Lance Bombardier.

Portuguese Company.

No. 949 Serjt. Rodrigues, J. S. to be Coy. Serjt. Major.

No. 950 L/Cpl. Remedios, J. V. do to be Coy Q.M.S.

No. 953 Corpl. Lawrence, J. H. to be Sergeant.

No. 955 L/Cpl. Remedios, E. A. to be Sergeant.

No. 951 L/Cpl. Ward, J. to be Corporal.

No. 958 Pte. Remedios, A. A. to be L/Corporal.

No. 950 Pte. Delgado, J. A. to be L/Corporal.

No. 946 Pte. Rocha, A. M. B. to be L/Corporal.

No. 1,050 Pte. Ogley, W. C. to be L/Corporal.

11. Transfers.—No. 1,008 Bugler A. L. S. Read is transferred from Drum and Fife Band to the Medical Section, as from April 12, 1927.

No. 973 Bugler, R. F. G. Jones, No. 974 Bugler, B. J. Yalland and No. 1,001 Bugler, C. S. Fife are transferred from Drum and Fife Band to No. 2 Platoon, as from April 12, 1927.

12. Leave.—Captain Sir Eric Stuart-Taylor, O.B.E., rejoined from leave on April 12, 1927.

No. 697 Pte. J. Chatterton, A.C. Company rejoined from leave on April 12, 1927.

No. 17 C.S.M. R. J. Everest, Engineer Co. from April 10, 1927 to February 15, 1928.

No. 1,009 Pte. A. E. McCartney, M.I. Co. from April 10, 1927 to January 9, 1928.

No. 877 L/Cpl. E. N. Doodha, A.C. Co. from April 12, 1927 to June 6, 1927.

No. 807 L/Cpl. J. G. Hooper, Engineer Co. from April 10, 1927 to February 15, 1928.

13. Offices for Range Duty.—The detail of Officers on Firing Point

duty during the Corps Rifle Meeting is as follows:

9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Sunday, 17th April 2/Lt. S. Jarvis, M. C.
Monday, 18th April Lt. K. S. Morrison.

1 p.m. to 5 p.m.
2/Lt. H. Owen-Hughes.
Lieut. E. J. R. Mitchell.
R.A. Wolfe-Murray, Major,
Adjutant, H.K.V.D. Corps.

Notices.

1.—A Meeting of All Company Commanders and as many Officers as possible will take place at Volunteer Headquarters on Monday, 25th April at 5.00 p.m. to discuss the future Training Programme of the Corps.

2.—SOUTH CHINA COMMAND, RIFLE MEETING.

The following events taking place on 3rd May are open to the H.K.V.D. Corps.

Match No. 2.—Company and Battery Matches. Note: Scottish Company, Infantry Coy. and Reserve Company combined count as a Company for this Competition. Remainder of Corps count as another Company.

2 Teams per Company may enter.

Match No. 3.—Individual.

Match No. 4.—Pool Shoot.

For full details of conditions see Corps Notice Board Entries and fees to Orderly Room by 19th April, 1927.

3.—RIFLE MEETING.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will be held at Stonecutters Range on April 17th and 18th (Easter Sunday and Easter Monday).

Launches will leave Murray Pier at 8 a.m., 8.30 a.m., 9.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., and call at Kowloon Pier at 10 minutes later.

Ammunition will be drawn from the Committee Tent 10 minutes before each competition.

Those wishing to have tiffin provided for them on either day must inform the Hon. Secretary not later than Thursday, 14th April and enclose £1.50 charge for tiffin.

Uniform compulsory for all Competitors. Competitors must draw their rifles from the Volunteer Store on Thursday, 14th, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon, or 2 and 4 p.m. or 5 and 6 p.m.

4.—TIMES OF FIRING.—These times are, of course, only approximate.

SUNDAY, 17th April.

Corps Championship 9.00 a.m.

Tyro Competition 9.00 a.m.

Jar Competition 11.30 a.m.

Tile Competition 2.00 p.m.

Reserve Challenge Cup 3.30 p.m.

Attack Competition 4.00 p.m.

MONDAY, 18th April.

Musketry Competition 9.00 a.m.

Blake Shield Competition 11.00 a.m.

THE ROAD FUND.

OVER A MILLION PROFIT IN A YEAR.

The Road Fund accounts for the year ended March 31, 1926, showed receipts amounting to £18,068,161, of which £17,455,043 was derived from motor vehicles, and similar duties.

The main items of expenditure were—Grants for maintenance and improvement of class 1 and class 2 roads and bridges, £3,450,427; special programme in unemployed areas, £4,924,237; grants for general purposes, £2,616,098; motor tax collection costs £359,098; administrative expenses, £113,666.

The year's accounts show a balance of receipts over payments of £1,371,736. The Fund at March 31 stood at £19,512,122, but against this liabilities existed to the extent of £30,174,000 on account of commitments made, but not paid, in respect of work specially undertaken with a view to the relief of unemployment.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General says the transference of the outstanding liabilities of the Unemployment Grants Committee on account of road and bridge works, will, it is estimated, involve a charge of £800,000 per annum on the fund for the next few years.

Francis Cup Competition ... 2.00 p.m.

Lewis Gun Competition ... 4.00 p.m.

The Revolver Competition (Corps) and All Comers, will be fired on both days from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Corps Rifle Meeting Committee is composed as under:—

Lieut.-Colonel L. G. Bird, D.S.O. President.

Pte. C. E. Frith, Hon. Secretary.

Captain D. C. Logan, M. C.

2/Lieut. J. E. Hancock.

2/Lieut. M. G. Noll.

2/Lieut. S. Jarvis, M. C.

C.Q.M.S. E. G. Stewart.

Serjt. V. G. Branson, M. C.

Bl.-Major R. A. Wolfe-Murray, D.S.O., M.C.—Umpire.

4.—MOUNTED INFANTRY AND ARMOURD CAR COMPANIES.

A combined Dinner and Concert will take place on Monday, 2nd May, 1927, at Volunteer Headquarters at 8.00 p.m.

Please keep this date open. Full particulars will be given later.



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Plenty
of hot water"
look

Can be achieved by anyone
who installs a

GAS WATER HEATER.

It is so easy to get an unlimited supply of really Hot Water at any time, that nobody who values comfort should be without one.

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CIGARETTES

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Entirely under English Management. Electric Light and Fans throughout.
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Unrivalled Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress.
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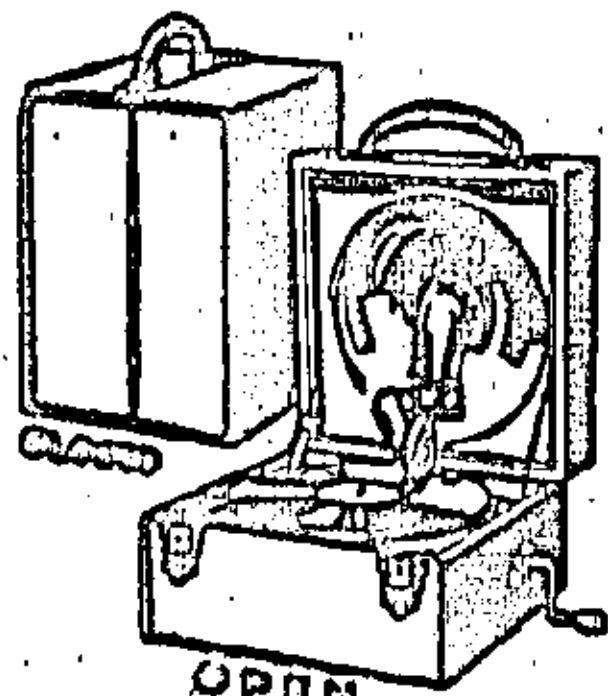
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Established 1897.

JAPAN WILL HOLD HANKOW.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Anxious Enquiries.

Owing to reports current of the arrest of Mr. Kam Nai-kwong by General Pai Chung-hai in Shanghai, Mr. Kam's wife and his friends in Canton have sent several telegrams of enquiry to Shanghai, but so far they have had no reply.
—Nam Chung Pao.

FRENCH TROOPS.

400 Sail From Hongkong.

The second contingent of Annamite troops—estimated to number some 200 officers and men—on their way to Shanghai, arrived in Hongkong yesterday afternoon aboard the French coaster Songbo, and, together with some fifty tons of arms and other war material, were immediately transferred aboard the M. M. Chenoneaux.

The Chenoneaux had previously called at Saigon where she took aboard some 200 other French troops with arms and equipment, so that when the liner sailed from here for the Northern port later in the evening, she had aboard over 400 troops, as reinforcements for the defences of the French Settlement.

As was the case with the first contingent of Indo-Chinese troops who passed through Hongkong last month, transferment of this large number of soldiers from one steamer to another was effected in midstream with the two vessels anchoring close to each other, and what would at first appear to be a difficult transportation operation was much simplified by the use of one of the old Star Ferry boats.

HOUSING REFUGEES.

A Shanghai Example.

Forty American refugees from various parts of China are staying at the International Institute of China, at 318 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai. The evening school, library, museum, public reading room, and other features of the Institute, work have been closed temporarily and the entire energies of the staff are given to the care of the refugees, among whom are a number of young children.

The housing and provisioning of the refugees is under the management of a committee composed of Mr. Verno Dixon, chairman, Mrs. Gilbert Reid, and Mr. John Reid. The Gilbert Reid is at the Pailan Hospital where he has been seriously ill for six weeks. His friends at the Institute greatly regret his illness and absence from the Institute.

DOG CATCHING.

ANTI-RABIES CAMPAIGN.

An interesting feature of the work in connection with the measures taken to deal with the outbreak of rabies in the Colony, is seen in the use of a Police Department motor-cycle which, instead of the usual sidecar-combination, has an iron cage, in which are collected, straying or ferocious dogs seized during a daily trip through the various streets. This machine has now become a familiar sight with residents, as sometimes it makes several trips in a day to the depot at Kennedy Town with a full catch of all sorts and descriptions of dogs.

Watching a "catch" in progress at Arbuthnot Road yesterday, the writer was struck by the ingenious, yet simple method, which has been devised. A bamboo pole, long enough to give a sufficient reach, was used to catch the animal—in this case a ferocious black "chow." Rather gingerly the officer manipulated this pole until he finally had the head of the dog within the noose, fastened on to the end. A last heave, and the animal was flung, bodily, into the cage, where were already collected a spaniel, a "wong" and two other creatures of an undefined breed.

A shot-gun, with which the Sergeant is also equipped on these rounds, enables the officer to carry out his work with dispatch when the circumstances necessitate the use of such a weapon.

CLOSED UNION.

ITS EFFECTS CONFISCATED.

Mr. T. H. King, D.S.P., this morning applied to Mr. R. E. Lindell for an order to confiscate the property and effects of the Kwei Kung Kuo T'ai Tsung Ui (General Labour Association of Hongkong), which also describes itself as a Federation of Chinese Labour Unions, which Union, it will be remembered, was proscribed by an Order in Council published in the Government Gazette on April 2nd.

Mr. Lindell granted an order on condition that there are no boys' file claims from the Union, within one week.

ANGRY CROWD.

(Continued from Page 1.)

tion of the crowd in Spring Street. Immediately I arrived at the station, Mr. Dickenson came up with a line of police. The crowd wavered and ran. We placed a picket of three men at the head of Spring Street; we marched the other men back to the station and formed them up in two ranks. The rear rank was turned left in the station and told to put away their rifles and bring out their batons as we wanted to clear the road and arrest anybody. In the meanwhile a tremendous amount of traffic was piled up and we started moving them immediately. I then walked down South Bridge Road towards the Central Station. The crowds started collecting again. I went alone. I found it necessary to bring three more men from Kreta Ayer and give them a beat up to the next junction.

Crowd Showed Fight.

"When I said 'move on' one individual invited me to fight. He said in English, 'Come on' and took up a truculent attitude. When I was down South Bridge Road I met an armed squad from Central Station. There was a tremendous crowd. It was noticeable that the procession people were there and the others were sympathetic. I thought it advisable to take all precautions. I then came back to the front of Kreta Ayer Station and saw that my orders regarding traffic were being carried out."

Suppose the crowd started to charge the station?—It would then depend on my judgment. If they started to get us and the station I would fire at them. I would order the front rank to fire. Supposing you saw people being assaulted on the road, what would you do?—My duty there is clear. If people were being assaulted by a riotous crowd and I considered my men insufficient, it would be my duty to fire.

Seditious Literature on Dead Man.

Mr. Arthur Harold Dickinson, A.S.P., in charge of the Detective Department, stated that he was in court and heard Mr. Ontraet's evidence. As far as he noticed he agreed entirely with Mr. Ontraet's statement.

The enquiry was then adjourned to April 7, when, continuing his evidence, Mr. Dickinson said that he took several documents from the pockets of the dead bodies. A document found on the body lying in Spring Street was seditious literature.

After getting the police information facing the crowd, he (witness) went in and saw Inspector Dale seated in a chair. He did not stand up as he would have done under normal circumstances. He appeared to be dazed and was quite unable to give any account of what had happened. Inspector Dale was covered with blood, and two constables appeared to have been very badly beaten.

Ought not Inspector Dale to have been in uniform?—I have nothing to do with his division. I don't know their orders.

You say the crowd was an angry one; now since you know that several were shot, didn't you think the crowd would be angry?—From my experience an ordinary Singapore crowd would have bolted as soon as fired upon.

If you had been fired upon would you have been angry?—I should think I would.

Mr. Braddell: In fact no crowd has ever been fired upon in Singapore before?—No.

Mr. Braddell: In my twenty-two years' experience in Singapore I cannot remember one instance. At this stage the enquiry closed for the day.

Assaulted Inspector's Evidence.

The concluding stage of the inquiry was reached on April 8. Inspector Dale gave evidence, in the course of which he said that, on receiving a telephone message relating to disturbances at the Happy Valley he took police precautionary measures, and then proceeded to the scene. He found a huge crowd blocking the traffic. He attempted to disperse the people.

Witness suddenly heard cries of "Pah, pah" and received a blow on the back of the head. That blow on the head knocked him down and while on the ground he was kicked in the groin. He got up and he thought the two constables must have come to his rescue. He saw a crowd rushing towards him from Neil Road, and a smaller crowd rushing from the corner of Maxwell Road.

He would say there were about 150 people and the procession was broken up. Witness ran to the station, receiving two or three more blows on the head and shoulders before he got there.

As witness entered the station several policemen came out armed with batons and rifles and when he got on to the verandah he called out in English "stand to." He went into the charge room and was pushed into a chair by Mr. Thompson. He began to feel faint and dizzy

CANBERRA.

GROWTH OF NEW CAPITAL.

Canberra, the garden city capital of Australia, is now growing rapidly on a lovely tableland, 1800 feet above the sea, where the sun's rays are tempered by the winds from the snow-capped mountains (writes a *Daily Express* correspondent). The graceful contours of the site provide a natural setting for the most interesting experiment ever made in town-planning.

A hundred years may elapse before the great conception of the artist-architect (a Chicago man who won the prize for the best design for the city) is fully realised, but in the meantime the builders are following the lines of the plan, hoping that within the lives of the present generation Canberra may be famous as the nearest possible approach to perfection.

Pioneer herdsmen took up the tract of country of which Canberra is now the centre 100 years ago. The land was not suited for intense cultivation. Flocks grazed peacefully throughout the century until twelve years ago, when an army of town builders started to dig the foundations of the future capital.

The Federal lands are 900 square miles in extent. They were acquired by the Commonwealth for a few pounds an acre. It is now impossible to purchase an inch of land in the territory. Successive Governments of all parties have been unwavering in upholding the policy of non-alienation. Business and residential blocks are sold on a ninety-nine years' lease subject to re-appraisal after twenty years. Land speculation is thus eliminated, though there is some traffic in business leases.

American Ideas Adopted.

American ideas have been freely adopted. Householders are not permitted to build front fences. It is expected that soon the streets will be flanked with rich gardens, in which roses will grow luxuriously in the clay soil.

A great plan of afforestation is taking shape. Thousands of pines and shrubs planted along the streets and in the parks are already growing vigorously.

The population will consist of public servants, shopkeepers, and professional men, who will cater for their needs. It is not expected that manufacturing industries will be ever established at Canberra, owing to the scarcity of raw materials.

There will be no public houses, but the importation of liquor for private consumption is not prohibited.

Isolation is one of the drawbacks of Canberra. The nearest railway is Queanbeyan, ten miles away. This small town has grown wealthy as the distributing centre of the capital's liquor and other needs. Motor omnibuses maintain services to Canberra.

The capital is 400 miles from Melbourne, 200 from Sydney, and seventy miles from the sea. The population in December next is estimated at 12,000. This will double in ten years, and thereafter remain stationary except for natural growth.

Parliament House, which the Duke of York will open on May 3, is a temporary building, which will be replaced by a monumental structure years hence.

To facilitate the settlement of numerous disputes between policyholders and insurance companies in Chekiang province, the provincial authorities have issued a set of regulations according to which foreign insurance companies are required to register. A business license will then be issued to the company. A Chinese manager or agent of an insurance company having been disqualified by law may not hold a similar position in another insurance company.

and asked someone to get him some water.

Mr. Seth: How long were you sitting in the chair?—I do not know. I think it must have been about three minutes.

Order to Cease Fire.

Suddenly witness heard cries to him to come quickly, and went out on to the left hand side of the verandah and saw from ten to 12 policemen, extending from the station to the middle of the road, who were facing and firing towards Spring Street.

On looking to his left witness saw a crowd rushing away and on seeing that gave the "cease fire" order, whereupon the police at once stopped firing and witness ordered them to form up in a line in front of the station.

Malay Sergeant 27, who was second-in-charge at the station, gave evidence as to the attack by the crowd, and the subsequent firing.

Counsel then addressed the jury, and the court rose later in the afternoon.

Entertainments.

2.30, 5.10, 7.15, 9.20 p.m.

ARE PARENTS PEOPLE?

THOMAS MEIGHAN

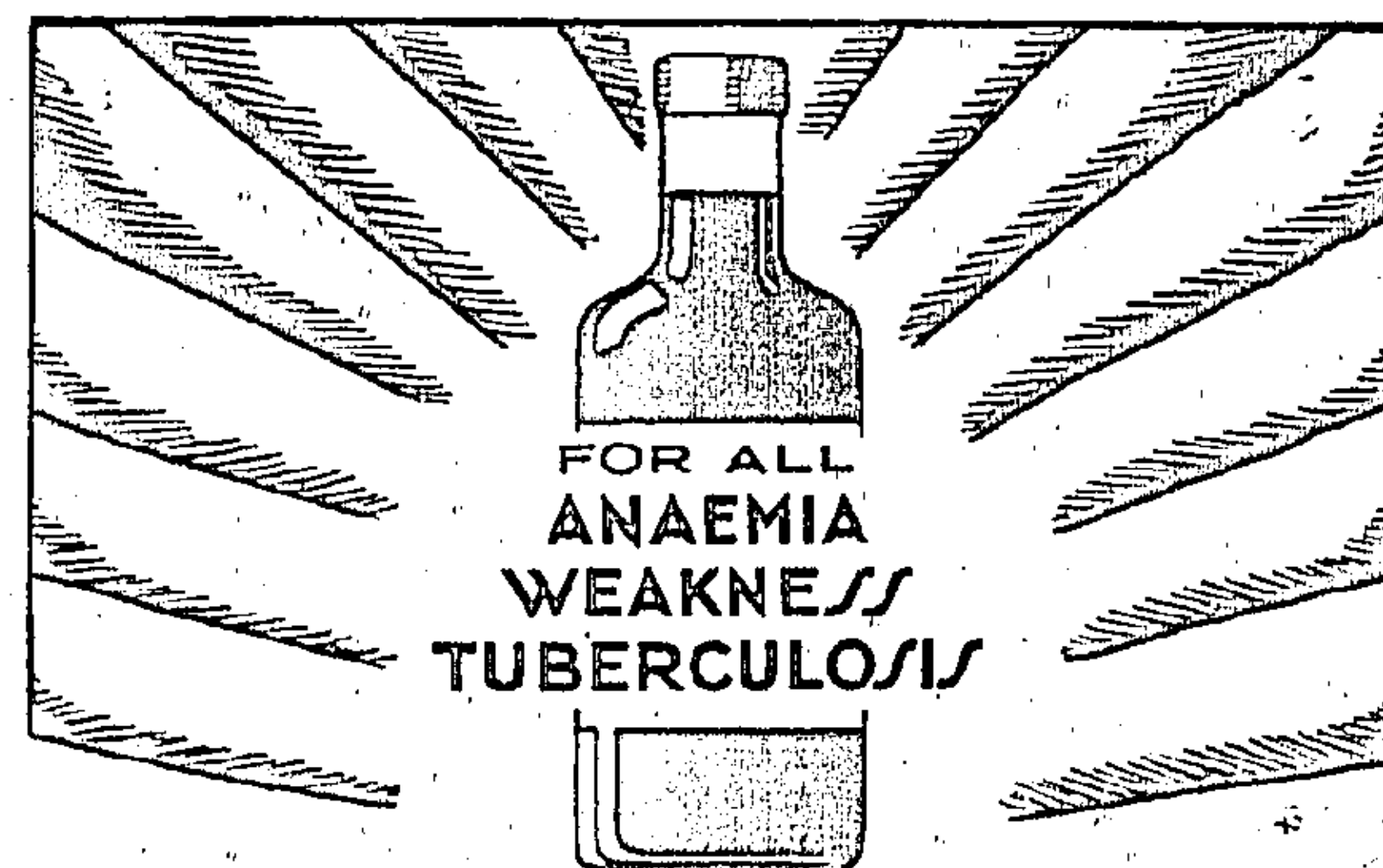
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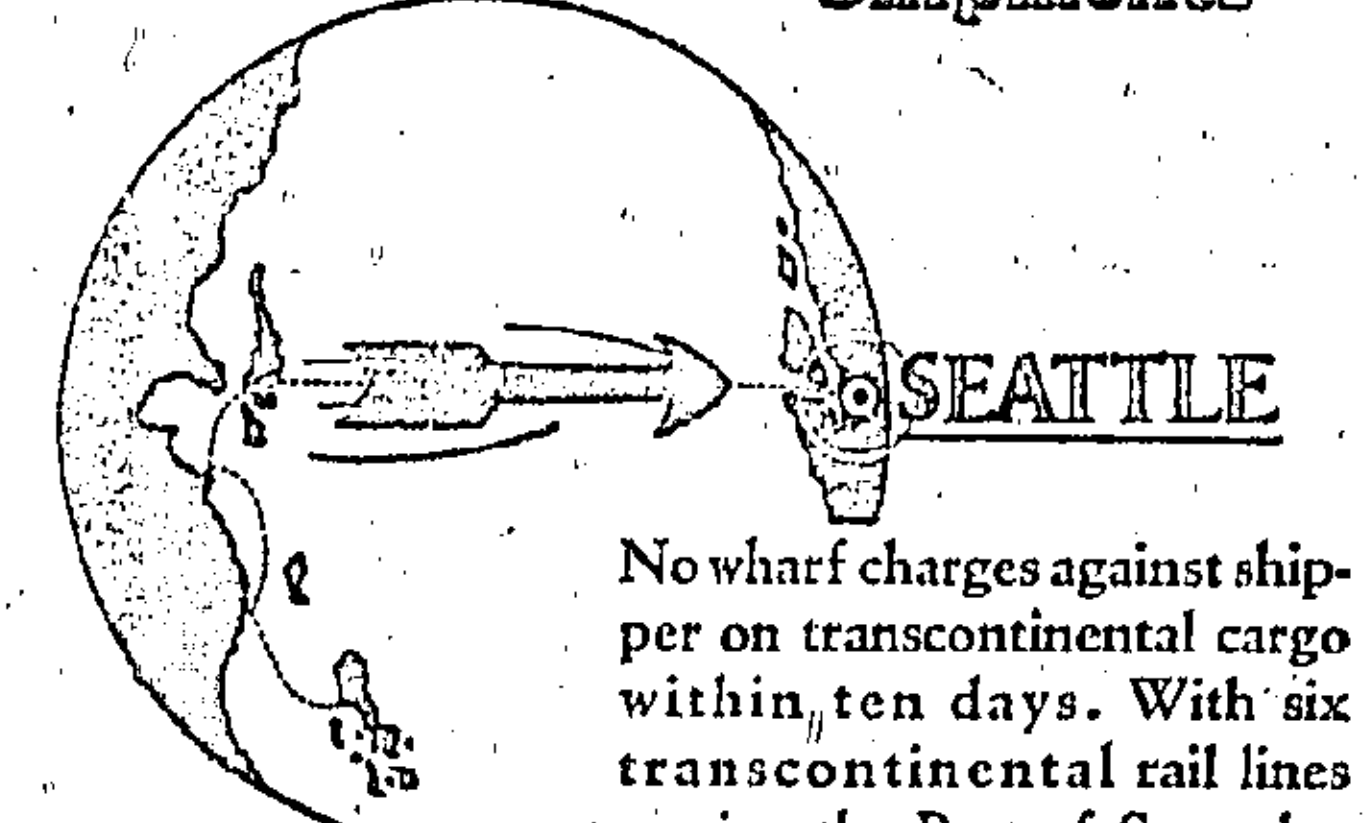
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The PORT of SEATTLE GATEWAY TO AMERICAN MARKETS

The United States will receive the largest influx of Scotsmen in its history this year if all those come over who have indicated a desire. Twenty of the largest liners who have applied for American visas in Glasgow alone. Fifty thousand have registered at the American consulate.

Manchurian officials have organised a company known as the Colonisation and Reclamation Company for the development of Eastern Mongolia. A capital of \$10,000,000, has been subscribed. The country between Taonanfu

and Chengkiatun in Eastern Mongolia, is a rich plain, almost virgin to the spade of the farmers, and could be made to yield excellent bean and other crops. The land is owned by Mongolian princes, and can be obtained on a permanent lease at rental of \$360 for every 100 mou, in addition to a royalty of 30 per cent. of the yearly crops. Under the auspices of the company, about 1,500 colonists, mostly emigrants from Chihli and Shantung, have settled on the land. The development of Eastern Mongolia has now been greatly facilitated by the completion of the Taonan-Anganz railway.